THE

JEWISH CHRONICLE.

(ספר זכרון)

REGISTERED AT THE GENERAL POST OFFICE AS A NEWSPAPER

No. 148, NEW SERIES. FRIDAY, JANUARY 26, 1872;—SHEBAT 16, 5632. PRICE TWOPENCE.

BIRTHS.

On the 12th December, 1871, at Sea Point. Cape Town, Cape of Good Hope, the wife of Mr. LEWIS ALEXANDER, of a daughter.

On the 18th inst., at 379, Walworth-road, the wife of ALFRED HYMAN COHEN, of a daughter.

On the 18th inst., the wife of L. A. HART, 15, Pryland road, Stoke Newington, of a daughter.

On the 20th inst., at 4, Caroline-street, Bedford-square, W.C., the wife of Mr. ALFRED A. SOLOMON, of a daughter.

On the 21st inst., at 19, Tottenham Court-road, W., the wife of L. M. MYERS, Esq., of a daughter.

On the 21st inst., at 13, Regent-terrace, Penzance, the wife of Mr. ISRAEL OPPENHEIM, of a son.

On the 22nd inst., the wife of JOSEPH SEBAG, Esq., of 40, Westbourne-terrace, of a daughter.

On Monday, the 22nd inst., at 87, Leadenhall-street, City, the wife of I. SHRIMSKY, Esq., of a son.

On the 23rd inst., at Harper's Hill House, Birmingham, the wife of B. H. JOSEPH, of a son.

On the 23rd inst., at No. 4, Charlotte-road, Edgbaston, Birmingham, the wife of JOHN DAVIS, Esq., of a son.

MARRIAGE.

On the 3rd inst., at Baltimore, by the Rev. Dr. Hochheimer, CHARLES D. MYERS, of New York, to CATHERINE, daughter of the ate DAVID S. COHEN, of Baltimore.

DEATHS.

On the 18th inst., at his residence, 23, Upper Wimpole-street, MICHAEL EMANUEL, Esq., in the 68th year of his age.

On the 19th inst., at 1, Abbey-place, Plymouth, Mr. ISAAC ISAACS in his 73rd year. Deeply regretted by his sorrowing wife and children, and a large circle of friends.

On the 20th inst., at 42, Bryantwood-road, Highbury Hill Park, ROSE, infant daughter of DAVID and JULIA BERNSTEIN, aged 8 months.

On the 21st inst., at 8, Victoria Park-road, after a long and painful illness, borne with much fortitude, CAROLINE, the beloved wife of Mr. B. H. ABRAHAMS, aged 30—ת'נ'צ'ב'ה.

On the 23rd inst., at his residence, No. 93, Vyse-street, Birmingham, Mr. GEORGE LEVI, aged 34.

On the 24th inst., suddenly, whilst on a temporary visit to London, GEORGE W. TOBIAS, Esq., of Liverpool.

MRS. S. M. CANTOR and Mrs. F. L. LAWRENCE return THANKS for kind visits, cards and letters of condolence received during the week of mourning for their late lamented brother.—49, Upper Bedford-place.

MR. B. HORWITZ, SON and DAUGHTER return THANKS for visits and letters of condolence during the week of mourning for their beloved wife and mother.

MRS. GEORGE HUDSON and Mr. MORRIS CANTOR beg to return THANKS to their friends for kind visits and letters of condolence during the week of mourning for their late brother, Mr. Israe Cantor.—29, Tavistock-square, Jan. 23, 1872

THE SONS and DAUGHTERS of the late Mr. LESSER JAMESON return their sincere THANKS for visits and letters of condolence received during their week of mourning for their ever lamented father, ז"ל.—85, Mansell-street, E., ט"ז שבט 5632.

JEWS' ORPHAN ASYLUM.

PROXIES for the ensuing Election are respectfully SOLICITED on behalf of HENRY WIENER. This Case is strongly recommended by Messrs. Lionel L. Cohen, Frederick D. Mocatta, Moses Levy, Charles Samuel and A. Aria.

JEWS' HOSPITAL ELECTION.

TO THE GOVERNORS AND SUBSCRIBERS. Ladies and Gentlemen,—

I RETURN you my most sincere and heartfelt THANKS for the support you kindly gave me at the recent Election, which terminated in my son (Woolf Green) being elected.—Your obedt. and obliged servant,

SOLOMON LEVY GREEN,

Cardiff, Jan. 23rd, 1872.

PLATE at PER OUNCE. JEWELLERY at per pennyweight. DIAMONDS at per carat.

CAKE-BASKETS, Tea and Coffee Sets, Mugs, Cups. Salvers, at 7s. to 7s. 6d. per ounce; Spoons and Forks of all kinds at 6s. 3d.

BRACELETS, BROOCHES, NECKLETS, at 4s. 6d. per dwt. Jewels with guaranteed weight of Diamonds at £8 to £10 per carat. Mounted as Earrings, Brooches, Bracelets, &c., &c. The workmanship and gold reckoned by the ounce.

To be had of

J. F SAMUEL,
JEWELLER AND SILVERSMITH,
27, KEPPEL STREET,
RUSSELL SQUARE, W.C.

Plate and Jewels lent on hire or bought for cash.

Wedding and Birthday presents, Testimonials, and Presentations in great variety.

At home only before 10 a.m., and after 7 p.m

SPECIAL NOTICE.

DAVID ISRAEL, POULTERER and BUTCHER, has no CONNECTION with ANY OTHER ESTABLISHMENT of the same name. His only address is 122, MIDDLESEX-STREET, WHITECHAPEL.

Purveyor to the principal Hotels, Taverns, and Cooks, in London and Country.

Wedding Dinners and Parties supplied.

Families contracted with on reasonable terms.

Carts to all parts of London daily.

Note.—ONLY ADDRESS.
122, MIDDLESEX STREET,
WHITECHAPEL.

JEWS' HOSPITAL, LOWER NORWOOD.

(REMOVED FROM MILE END).

AT a General Court of the Governors and Subscribers to the Jews' Hospital, held on Sunday, the 21st January inst., for the election of one aged male Out-Pensioner, and for the election of nine boys and six girls as inmates, also for the election of honorary officers;

Dr. BEHREND, Vice-President, in the Chair,

The following were declared to be the successful candidates:

AGED OUT-PENSIONER.

Henry Myers ... 2561 Votes.

BOYS.

	Votes.		Votes.
Phineas Simonson, Manchester	2711	Alexdr. Harris	1928
Lazarus Spiers, Southampton	2528	Jacob Raphael	1687
I. Oppenheim ...	2160	Henry Zwart ...	1609
David Jacobs ...	2147	Woolf Green, Cardiff	1544
		Abm. Haagman	1516

GIRLS.

	Votes.		Votes.
Theresa Bash ...	2990	L. Van Praagh...	1743
Rachel Alperovich, Glasgow	2562	Bertha Branson	1191
Mary Fisher ...	2090	Deborah Comer...	841

The number of votes polled by the following unsuccessful candidates (except those whose ages render them ineligible) to be carried forward to the July election, are as follows:—

MEN.

	Votes.		Votes.
N. Abrahams ...	1906	J. Simmons ...	80

BOYS.

	Votes.		Votes.
Isaac Polack, Rochester......	1306	Joseph Levien ...	288
Benj. Wattman	1072	Abm. Van Praagh	230
Samuel Russell, Plymouth......	1071	Woolf Cohen ...	185
Joseph Cohen ...	636	L. Speckmaster...	152
A. Gumplowiez	580	Emanuel Hyams	34
Henry Lee	560	L. Weisburg	13
Solomon Levy...	514	Joseph Fox	7
Hy. Nicksburg...	466	David Moses......	5
Solomon Landau	322	Isaac Goldman ...	0
Isaac Cantor ...	309	A. Monnickendam	0
		Mark Matthias...	0

GIRLS.

	Votes.		Votes.
Fanny Levien ...	513	Bertha Rosenthal	92
Julia Levien......	278	Hannah Goldberg	54

Resolved unanimously: "That a cordial vote of thanks be tendered to Dr. Behrend for presiding at the General Court."

S. SOLOMON, Secretary

GREAT SYNAGOGUE.

THE Rev. the CHIEF RABBI will PREACH at this Synagogue on SATURDAY, the 27th inst., ש"ק פ' בשלח during the Morning Service.

By order,
M. KIEZER, Sec.

Jan. 24th 5632—1872.

CENTRAL SYNAGOGUE, GREAT PORTLAND STREET.

THE Rev. M. HAST will READ PRAYERS at this Synagogue, on FRIDAY EVENING, the 26th, and SABBATH MORNING, the 27th inst.—ש"ק פרשת בשלח

By order, S. LYONS, Sec.

JEWS' ORPHAN ASYLUM, TENTER GROUND, GOODMAN'S FIELDS.

NOTICE is hereby given that there are VACANCIES in the above Asylum for the admission of THREE BOYS and FIVE GIRLS deprived of one parent only.

Applications are requested to be made to the Secretary, 27, Great Prescott-street, who will furnish printed forms of Petition, which must be properly filled up and returned on or before the 9th February, and from whom further particulars may be ascertained.

By order, J. SALOMONS, Sec.

BOROUGH JEWISH SCHOOLS, HEYGATE STREET, WALWORTH ROAD, S.E.

THE PUBLIC DISTRIBUTION of PRIZES to the pupils of the above Schools will take place at the Lecture Hall, Carter Street, Walworth, on SUNDAY, the 4th Feb., at Twelve o'clock noon:

The Rev. Dr. N. M. ADLER, Chief Rabbi, will Distribute the Prizes.

The chair will be taken by Baron HENRY DE WORMS, President.

By order,
P. ORNSTIEN, Sec.

WANTED, by the Congregation, Shaari Zedek, a competent ENGLISH LECTURER, of unblemished repute. Salary $2,000 per annum. Applications to be made to the President, E. Japha, Esq., 96, East Broadway, New York.

N.B. Positively no travelling expenses paid.

SOUTHAMPTON.

WANTED, a gentleman (not a כהן) to officiate as CHAZAN, SHOCHET, &c. Salary £75 per annum.

Apply to Mr. Sydney Myer, Hon. Sec., Southsmpton Hebrew Conegregation, York House, York Buildings, Southampton.

ALLIANCE LIFE and FIRE ASSURANCE COMPANY.

BARTHOLOMEW LANE, LONDON, E.C
Established 1824.—Capital, £5,000,000.

President.
SIR MOSES MONTEFIORE, Bart., F.R.S.,

BOARD OF DIRECTION.

James Alexander, Esq
C. G. Barnett. Esq.
James Fletcher, Esq.
Wm. Gladstone, Esq.
Right Hon. G. J. Goschen, M.P.
Samuel Gurney, Esq.
James Helme, Esq.
Sir C. M. Lampson, Bart.
Sampson Lucas, Esq.
Elliot Macnaghten, Esq.
Thomas Masterman, Esq.
J. M. Montefiore, Esq.
Sir A. de Rothschild, Bart.
Baron L. N. de Rothschild, M.P.
T. C. Smith, Esq.

AUDITORS.

Lord Richard Grosvenor, M.P.
Richard Hoare, Esq.
N. M. de Rothschild, Esq., M.P.
Hugh Colin Smith, Esq.

Robert Lewis, Secretary.
D. Mirylees, Assistant Secretary.
Marcus N. Adler, Actuary.

Bankers—Messrs. Barnetts, Hoares and Co.
Solicitors—Messrs. Pearce, Phillips, and Pearce.
Physician—George Owen Rees, M.D., F.R.S.
Standing Counsel—Arthur Cohen Esq.

LIFE and FIRE ASSURANCES effected on moderate terms.

Prospectuses, Proposal Forms, and Statement of Accounts, may be had on application to the Secretary.

GODFREY LEVI, ACCOUNTANT, AUDITOR, FINANCIAL, and INSURANCE AGENT.

TIB LANE, CROSS STREET, MANCHESTER.

LONDON COMMITTEE OF DEPUTIES OF THE BRITISH JEWS.

THE JEWS OF SHIRAZ IN PERSIA.

THE Board has the pleasure to acknowledge the receipt of the following further SUBSCRIPTIONS to date:

Amount previously advertised...£2,601 3 2
Abrahams, A., Esq., Brighton ... £1 1 0
Andrade, Moses De Castro, Esq... 10 10 0
Brighton, per W. Davis, Esq.—
L. Abrahams, Esq. ... £1 1 0
W. Davis, Esq:... ... 10 6
J. Szapira, Esq... ... 10 6
— Harris, Esq... ... 10 6
L. Lyon, Esq. 10 0
H. Landau, Esq. ... 10 0
S. Solomon, Esq. ... 10 0
D. Barnard, Esq. ... 10 0
Messrs. Reichman and Greenberg 5 0
Rev. M. S. Nurenberg 5 0
A. C. J. 5 0
Anonymous 5 0
J. Norman, Esq. ... 2 6
— Braham, Esq. ... 2 6
A. Price, Esq. 2 6
J. De Costa, Esq. ... 2 6
C. D. 2 6
A. Solomon, Esq. ... 2 6
M. Jones, Esq. 1 6
Mme. Jacobs 1 0
Mrs. Aaronson 2 6
S. D. C. A. 2 6
J. Jones, Esq. 2 6
6 17 6
Cahen, Isidore, Esq., Paris ... 10 0 0
Dyer, Leon, Esq. 2 0 0
Emanuel, Lewis, Esq., 2nd don. ... 1 1 0
Fürth, per local Rabbi 132 10 0
Franklin, J. A., Esq. 1 1 0
Hamburg, per Rev. A. Stern, Chief Rabbi 300 0 0
Hyans, Louis, Esq., Birmingham, 2nd donation 1 1 0
Jewell, Mrs. S., Jersey 1 1 0
Jaffe, Martin, Esq., Belfast ... 100 0 0
Jacks and Co., Messrs. 3 0 0
Lichtenberg, Abraham, Esq. ... 6 0
Lausanne, per Schwob Picard, Esq., President 6 2 0
Mayence, per the Editor of the "Israelite," 2nd collection ... 600 0 0
Merton, Matilda M., Mrs... ... 3 3 0
Mayence, Jewish Community of, per Messrs. Oppenheim Bros. ... 27 0 0
M. S., and S. G., Manchester .. 5 0
N. M., per Rev. Dr. Adler... ... 10 0 0
North Germany 14 14 2
Pesth, per Anton D. Herzl, Esq .. 100 0 0
Rosenstein, Isaac, Esq., in Heilbronn, per W. Ladenburg & Co. 5 0 0
Suhami, Daniel, Esq. 1 1 0
Schwarzchild J. A. Söhne, Messrs, Frankfort-on-the-Maine, 3rd subscription 80 0 0
Van Praagh, M., Esq., deceased, per
David Moss, Esq. ... £2 2 0
A. M. 5 0
P. (Louth) 1 0 0
Joseph Boam, Esq. ... 5 0
Mrs. L. Ranzi 5 0
G. Shepherd, Esq. ... 5 0
Robt. J. Jordan, Esq... 2 2 0
Louis David, Esq. ... 10 0
Emanuel Marks, Esq.... 1 1 0
Miss Harriet Burnett... 1 1 0
— Grouse, Esq. ... 5 0
B. Cohen, Esq., Groningen 5 0 0
14 1
Wurzburg, Bavaria, per S. B. Bamberger, Esq. 50 10 0
Wulfson, Lewis, Esq., Manchester, per—
Lewis Wulfson, Esq. £1 1 0
A Christian Friend ... 1 1 0
Joseph Thorpes, Esq., Manchester ... 10 6
Jacob Davis, Esq. ... 10 6
3 3 0

Further Subscriptions will be gratefully received by J. M. Montefiore, Esq., Vice-President, 4, Great Stanhope-street, May Fair, W.; and by

LEWIS EMANUEL, Solicitor and Sec.,
36, Finsbury Circus, London, E.C.

24th January, 5632—1872.

NOTICE OF REMOVAL.

MR. A. ELZAS, from Leeds, having been elected as Head-Master of the Hebrew Schools, Hull, all communications, orders for the Book of Proverbs, and subscriptions for the Book of Job, are kindly requested to his new address: 29, FRANCIS STREET, WEST, HULL.

LITERATURE.

1. *Drawing for Stonemasons.*
2. *Gothic Stonework.* By ELLIS A. DAVIDSON. (London: Cassell, Petter, and Galpin).

The series of manuals for enabling artizans connected with various branches of industry to acquire a knowledge of the very useful art of drawing, and of which these volumes form part, is already so highly appreciated in the workshop, that the appearance of a new treatise, designed especially for a trade not previously provided for by Mr. Davidson, is sure to secure him the cordial thanks of a large number of workmen. Hitherto most of the special treatises have been for machinists or carpenters and joiners—even the treatise on building construction having closer reference to carpentry and bricklaying than to regular masonry. Mr. Davidson now offers his assistance to stonemasons; and the volumes now under consideration will certainly not lessen the reputation of "Cassell's Technical Manuals" in the opinion of practical men; whilst the fact of the works of this series being recommended as text books by the examiners for the Science and Art Department and given as "Queen's prizes," is sufficient evidence of the extent to which they are appreciated in scientific circles.

"Drawing for Stonemasons" is the volume to be first studied, and from the large quantity of readable matter introduced even the least studious will acknowledge that it is not at all unattractive. Mr. Davidson truly remarks that we have no data to give us the slightest idea of the extent of the buildings which formed the primitive city which Cain builded and called after the name of his son Enoch (Hebrew, Dedication), but he thinks, from the word used in the original, that it is most probable that permanent structures, *in the form of caves*, were erected; and these, he assumes, were suggested by holes in rocks or natural caves. But as all reference to affairs of masonry in such early times as these must necessarily be based upon the merest surmise, we will at once pass on to an age concerning which the records are more reliable. The masonry practised in Assyria possessed the peculiarity that, excepting at the angles, it formed only a facing to the immensely thick walls composed of such unstable materials as sun-dried bricks held together by an equally unreliable mortar. The Egyptians seem not only to have used gigantic masonry, but also to have had the power of working, carving, and polishing granite to a marvellous degree. A strange fact connected with their masonry seems to be that the whole work was executed with bronze tools, which appear to have answered their purpose better than even our best and hardest steel. Now to the thoughtful reader even so brief an observation as this will give rise to a whole flood of thought, which, if he be employed in masonry, may prove of great utility to him. For example: Why should bronze, which has considerably less hardness than steel, be equally applicable to the working of so hard a material as granite? The answer may enable him to perform his work better, and thus entitle him to a higher position among his fellows. Might it not happen that the softer nature of the cutting tool necessitated a greater number of separate strokes of the chisel to produce a given effect, and that the removal of smaller chippings at each stroke added to the perfection of the finished work? There is something to be learnt from this: let it teach us that though our tools, in the shape of knowledge and intelligence, are in some respects inferior to those possessed by others, we may, by the judicious use of them, produce results which will be as generally satisfactory.

Although to teach the art of drawing such objects as are usually met with in masonry is the chief design of Mr. Davidson's book, he is fully aware that drawing is not the only requirement of the mason in addition to mere mechanical labour; he therefore gives him some account of the various kinds of stone and explains the manner in which it should be cut and laid in order to ensure the greatest possible strength and durability. Such information has not, we believe, been hitherto obtainable in any manual published at so low a price; although to the operative mason it is calculated to prove of the utmost importance. The theory of lineal drawing, freehand drawing, and projection, is carefully explained, as in the other volumes, by the same author; and as to the special instruction, it will suffice to give an idea of its nature to state that with regard to form he describes the various modes of dossing an arch and at the same time points out the best system of jointing; whilst as to the laying of the stone he mentions that care should be taken to make it occupy the same relative position in the building as it has previously occupied in the quarry.

"Gothic Stonework" may be regarded as the historical portion of the subject, and, as such, will prove equally useful to the practical mason. A concise sketch of the history of Gothic architecture is followed by chapters explaining the terms used in relation to churches, their form and general arrangement, &c., and the characteristic form of Gothic churches. Next we have an account of the several architectural periods from the Norman to the Perpendicular English; and such is the style of the book that although it will afford all the information required by the workman the particulars given will be of considerable interest to the general reader. Thus, after explaining the divisions of ecclesiastical buildings, he quotes from Mr. Peter Nicholson a sketch of the internal arrangement of a church:

"On entering the church through the wicket at the entrance of the porch, we sometimes notice on the right hand side of the door, often projecting from the wall, and partly covered by a niche, a stone basin, which is called a 'stoup' or 'aspersorium,' from its use, which was to contain the holy water with which in olden times (and we would add, at present also in all Catholic churches) the worshippers sprinkled or crossed themselves before entering into the body of the church. This was a very ancient practice, and was adopted in a somewhat different shape by the early church; the small stoup, in fact, is a substitute for the fountain to be seen in front of the Constantinian churches, at which Christians were accustomed to wash before entering the sanctuary. The ceremony is typical of the purity of mind which should accompany our devotions."

And with reference to this custom of washing hands or any religious ceremony for the reason given, Mr. Davidson very truly remarks that it is evidently of Jewish origin, the custom being strictly observed among Jews at the present day; and he reminds us of the fact that a laver or piscina has always been, and still is, placed in the vestibule of every synagogue.

From the character of the book it is, of course, impracticable to give lengthened extracts; but we may safely say that its companionship will add much to the pleasure of a visit to any edifice which the non-professional reader may wish to examine for its architectural beauties or peculiarities; whilst to the practical workman the instruction which the book affords will be of great utility in enabling him to store the observations he may make in systematic order, and to turn his experience to advantage whenever opportunity may offer. Both volumes are amply illustrated and in every respect calculated to fulfil the object in view—that of supplying sound technical instruction to all who desire it.

MUSIC.

The Bridge of Love. Words by I. G. ASCHER, B.C.L.; Music by ANITA LEONI. (Hopwood and Crew.)

Few musicians have equally excelled as composers and performers, and this perhaps is owing to their having devoted themselves specially to one of the two branches. We are sorry at not being able to praise the above composition, because Mdlle. Léoni sings well and honestly—honestly because she does not rely on tricks as a means of taking by storm the uninitiated. "The Bridge of Love" reminds one of "The Bridge of Fancies," and contains nothing new; it would undoubtedly be well received by an audience at the Ballad Concerts, because persons of this class (and, unfortunately, it is a very large one) admire any song with sentimental words—true lovers of music require something more than this. We hope at some future time to be able to take a more favourable view of Mdlle Léoni's compositions.

AUSTRO-HUNGARY.

The custodian of the celebrated old Jewish burial ground of Prague forwarded to Prince Rodolph, son and heir of the Emperor of Austria, six beautiful photographs of the monuments which he most admired. The Prince wrote to thank the custodian in graceful terms.

Five Jews have been appointed judges in Hungary.

Der Israelit announces the death of Dr. Schreiber, Chief Rabbi of Presburg, Hungary.

The new Hungarian Minister of Worship, Doctor Pauler, has confirmed the autonomy of the Orthodox Jewish congregations in Hungary.

A meeting has been held at Pesth to collect subscriptions for a monument to the lamented and popular minister, Baron Eötvös. The Hungarian Jews should respond liberally to the appeal, for Baron Eötvös was an excellent friend of the Jewish subjects of Francis Joseph.

The *Wochenschrift* urges its readers to send donations to Sir M. Montefiore in response to the appeal of the Board of Deputies for the starving Jews in Persia.

SERVICES ON THE BATTLE-FIELD.—Mr. Henry Sewill has received a medal and diploma from the French Committee in recognition of his services as surgeon on the battlefield.

THESPIAN LITERARY CLUB.—A handsome testimonial was presented to Mr. Edwin Reynolds, the tragedian, by the members of the Thespian Literary Club, of which he is manager and instructor. An amusing account of the presentation appears in the *Theatrical Journal*.

MIDDLE CLASS SCHOOL.—Mr. N. J. Berlin has been appointed teacher of Hebrew to the Middle Class School, Cowper-street, Finsbury. Mr. Berlin was recently nominated teacher of Hebrew to Sir John Cass' School.

THE JEWS AND THE SABBATH.—The *Graphic* says: "A congregation of the Chicago Jews have done a curious thing. They have given up the Jewish Sabbath, and observe the Christian Sunday in its stead." The *Graphic* proceeds to state: "How convenient it would be if all the Israelitish communities could make up their minds to do the same!" We can inform our cotemporary that we Jews consider that the Seventh-Day Sabbath was enjoined in the Ten Commandments by the Divine Will—which no man can contravene. The Sunday-Sabbath-keeper is no Jew.

ANCIENT COINS.—At a recent meeting of the Numismatic Society Mr. Evans read a paper, communicated by M. F. de Saulcy, "On the Coins of the Zamarides Jewish Dynasts of Bathyra," a military colony on the confines of Trachonitis, upon which Herod the Great conferred independence in B.C. 8, concluding a treaty with Zamaris, a Babylonian Jew, by which the latter became a feudatory prince dependent upon the Crown of Jerusalem, and on his part was bound to protect the Jewish inhabitants of the country against the incursions of the Trachonites, and to watch over the safety of the caravans of Jews travelling from Babylon to Jerusalem to attend the various religious festivals. M. de Saulcy believed that he had discovered the coinage of Jakim, the son, and of Philippus, the grandson, of this Zamaris, the founder of the dynasty.—*Athenæum*

NOTICES TO CORRESPONDENTS.—We are reluctantly compelled to defer insertion of the following communications: C. Beke, I. Abrahams, "Justitia" (Maida Hill), L. Gluckstein. "H. H."—We do not understand his suggestion.

BOOKS RECEIVED.—"Blindness and the Blind," by W. Hanks Levy, F.R.G.S. (London: Chapman and Hall.) "The Family Homœopathist," by Dr Shuldman. (London: Cassells and Co.) "Home and School"—Sermon by Rev. Dr. Leucht; New Orleans.

CORRESPONDENCE.

[We wish it to be understood that we do not necessarily identify ourselves with the opinion of our correspondents.

All letters intended for insertion must be authenticated by the name and address of the writer—not necessarily for publication, but as an evidence of good faith; and they must arrive at this office, 43, Finsbury-square, not later than 10 o'clock on the Wednesday morning preceding the publication of the number in which it is desired that they should appear. All communications intended for publication should be written on one side only of each sheet.

APPEAL OF THE ANGLO-JEWISH ASSOCIATION.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE JEWISH CHRONICLE.

Sir,—The appeal of the Anglo-Jewish Association is now before the public. I must be much mistaken in the temper, feelings, and aspirations of the community if the arguments put forth do not strike a responsive chord in the hearts of the numerous well wishers of the good cause, evoking an amount of sympathy of the existence of which they themselves were hardly conscious. A mere glance on the list of objects set forth in the appeal in the accomplishment of which the Alliance is now engaged, and in which we of the Anglo-Jewish Association wish to co-operate, must be sufficient to convince even a superficial observer that the work in hand is pressing, incumbent upon all sections of Israel able to render aid, and is, if I may be allowed the term, "holiness unto the Lord." I, for one, should not envy the feelings of him or her who could look over this list without hearing the whisperings of the inward voice: "I too am a member of that martyr people destined to be God's witnesses on earth, who, for thousands of years, have incessantly striven, fought, and suffered for the imperishable truths proclaimed on Sinai. I am stirred up from the very bottom of my heart by this sentiment—the consciousness of my intimate union with every one of the thousands of neglected or down-trodden brothers and sisters who look up for help, encouragement, and guidance to their more fortunate kinsmen in more enlightened and freer climes; and most intensely am I impressed with the importance and sacredness of the obligations which this tie lays upon me."

But as these objects, as must necessarily be the case in an appeal of this kind, are presented in a condensed, perhaps better in a concentrated form, will you allow me to unpack, as it were, the convolute of thoughts which each comprises; hold them up singly to the contemplation of your readers, and thus, perhaps, offer to some of them information, to gather which from the original sources they may lack leisure; while to others the remarks I wish to make may anticipate questions asked mentally, if not in words, on reading the appeal. I will proceed *seriatim*. Let me begin with the first object.

The following brief account of the Jews in the Turkish empire will, I trust, show the nature of the claims they have on our special sympathy, the reason for our hope that the time has come when we can exercise upon them a most beneficial influence, and the means that should be adopted for this purpose.

When Mahomet II., by the conquest of Constantinople in 1452, brought to a close the Byzantine empire, he found few Jews in the new territory. The fanaticism of the Greek Church had at an early period selected Jews as its favourite victims. The enlightened policy of the new ruler soon brought about a change. Rights were granted to the Jews which placed them on a par with all other subject nationalities. The chief rabbi of Constantinople, Capsali, had a seat in the divan side by side with the Greek Patriarch. This wise policy was followed by the Sultan's immediate successors; and when, towards the close of the century the exiles from the Pyrenean Peninsula dragged themselves from land to land and city to city in search of a new home, the dominions of the Porte were most hospitably thrown open to them. Turkey, to these foot-sore wanderers appeared as a true paradise; and it may be said that two thirds of the survivors of these fugitives, and a very large number of the Marannos (אנוסים) who escaped from the Christianity forced upon them in their native countries, found shelter under the standard of the Crescent. The sixteenth century was one of supreme prosperity and happiness for the Jews of Turkey. Arts and science, imported by them from the West, were cultivated by them with success. The chief physicians were Jews. Moses Hamon stood high in the favour of Sultan Sulaiman, whom he accompanied in all military expeditions; and while Don Joseph Nassee, Duke of Naxos, acquired an astounding ascendancy over the mind of Sultan Selim, his cotemporary Solomon Ashkenasi ruled supreme in the councils of the grand vizier Sokolli. It may be said that these two Jews, together with the noble matron Kiera, the favourite of the Sultana mother, held the fate of Europe in their hands; for the Ottoman power was then dreaded by all Christian potentates. Nor were those powerful personages unmindful of the interests of their coreligionists. They proved munificent patrons of Jewish learning, established printing presses for the diffusion of rabbinical works, collected libraries, and pleaded for their brethren at court whenever fanaticism rose against them. The wholesale trade of the empire was in their hands; and they proved skilful agents and diplomatists in the employ of the high functionaries of the state. The large numbers of these new comers, their mental superiority, and the influence exercised, soon overpowered the native element, which was absorbed by them.

Thus passed the 16th century. Meanwhile the generation which had still been warmed by the declining sun of Spanish civilization and learning was gradually removed from the earthly scene, and even those who had caught the last parting rays departed this life. No fresh influx of Marannos tended to keep alive associations with the steady progress of education and science in the countries of the cross. The course of the 17th century, even as it was one of political decay for the Osmanlis, so it was for their Jewish subjects one of a downward career. It is immaterial for my purpose to trace the causes of this decline. Most of these have ceased to operate; what we have to deal with at present is their pernicious effect. Suffice it that the beginning of the 19th century found the Eastern Jews on the lowest step in the political, social and intellectual scale occupied by the several subject nationalities. But in proportion as the Jews sank, the Greeks and Armenians rose, until, at the period mentioned, the former were found to have been thrust out from every honourable and lucrative employment or position. Instead of being among the first, they were now the last—the despised among the despised. As a community, they had become the hewers of wood and drawers of water to the other rajahs who had not become altogether alienated from Western civilization.

But although trade, wealth, influence and learning had departed from them, yet a few of the sterling qualities which distinguished their ancestors still marked them. Their morals were still pure; their desire to acquire knowledge was not extinct; and their docility was as great as ever. While they were in this condition the new era began to dawn upon Turkey. The visit of Sir Moses Montefiore to Constantinople, on his return from his memorable mission to the East, in consequence of the Damascus persecution, and the firman obtained by him in favour of the Jews of the Turkish empire, form a new, most important and beneficial epoch in their history. The Hatti-sheriff of Gulhaneh included also them; and when, after the peace of Paris, the Christian subjects of the Porte began to enjoy all the rights of their Mahometan countrymen, the Government spontaneously extended these privileges to its Jewish subjects. Indeed, this may be politically considered as the turning point of the fortune of the Jews. It may be safely assumed that the Porte, compelled to admit Christians to public office, was afraid, not without reason, of the use they might make in the hour of trial of the share of power thus conferred on them. Might they not, on opportunity serving, gravitate towards the religious body with which they had their faith in common? or towards the race from which they sprang? And might not other considerations, arising from various ancient, vague, but not the less powerful, associations, prove stronger than the ties of political allegiance? These were serious matters. Their possible working had to be counteracted; and this could be best effected by admitting to public offices, on equal terms, Jewish subjects, who would have no bonds out of their native country, and whose loyal feeling would not be easily perverted. The Porte was willing, and even desirous, to confer upon the Jew political power and influence. But, alas! the Jew was not competent to discharge the duties indissolubly connected with the exercise of political power. The consequences of this educational inferiority now became painfully evident. Henceforth the Porte evinced the greatest readiness to promote education among the Jews. But this was to be harmonized with their peculiar religious wants and views. Unfortunately there was no organization, no teaching power, no class books, and occasionally no proper perception of the necessity of education, more frequently no means for the establishment of schools. The London Society for the Promotion of Christianity among the Jews, it is true, soon turned to account the opening thereby offered for the activity of its agents. Missionaries—generally baptised Jews—soon opened free schools in all larger congregations throughout the empire, and for a time succeeded in deceiving their brethren according to the flesh by giving to their instruction a Jewish colouring. But when the fraud was discovered, their schools, as a rule, were deserted. In this dilemma the Universal Israelitish Alliance interposed. It perceived that the time had come when the Jews of German and Polish extraction might repay the heavy debt of gratitude which they owe to the Sephardic Jews, whose labours had laid the foundation of Jewish science; whose exertions had saved, preserved, and enlarged the ancient Jewish literature; whose example and efficient teaching, even during their exile, had promoted mental culture among their brethren; and whose germs of learning, deposited in their splendid philosophical and ethical works, their linguistical achievements and highly prized Biblical commentaries fertilised the Jewish mind for all times to come, and qualified it for that honourable competition with Aryan intellect in which it is now engaged. The Alliance perceived that we of the West might now efficiently kindle the lamp of intellectual progress among our brethren in the East even as we lighted our torch by the sacred flame once proceeding from them. The Alliance, moreover, perceived that amidst onward striving nationalities education was the only means of enabling their brethren to recover their former prosperity, position and influence, and thus saving them from the sad effects which must be the necessary consequence of lagging behind in the race of intellectual competition. An additional spur to the efforts of the Alliance in behalf of our Eastern brethren was the conviction that these exertions would only be required for a time, since the taste for education which education begets, the aptitude for organization which it imparts, and the well-being which generally follows it, would soon accomplish by and for themselves the work begun, and that the fruit of these exertions would not have to be waited for long as the good-will of the Government smoothed the path for them. The Alliance accordingly set to work. It organized schools among some of the principal congregations in the East. It trained teachers for them in a school especially established for them at Paris. It provided the necessary materials for the schools, subsidised the teachers, interested the European consuls and the local authorities in these establishments, and in general superintended them. But on this point I may be brief, as the various details may be read in the printed reports of the Alliance, copies of which I shall be happy to forward to any one desirous of seeing them.

But, beneficial as this work is, it cannot be denied that the strain on the resources of the Alliance, both material and intellectual, is very great. I divulge no secret when I state that the Alliance is deeply impressed with the responsibility and heavy burden thus thrown upon it, and looks around, not without anxiety, for any that may assist in bearing the heavy load. In this emergency the Anglo-Jewish Association has come forward voluntarily, and pledged itself by a resolution, passed at one of the earliest meetings of

the Council, to lend a helping hand to the Alliance. The extent of this help must, of course, depend upon the response which the public may make to the appeal, and the deliberation on the shape which this aid is to assume will no doubt form one of the subjects for discussion at the next meeting of the Council to be held early in February.

My lengthy, yet I trust not wearisome, epistle is now brought to a close; and, with your permission, I shall in your next consider the second of the objects set forth in the appeal—the establishment of an agricultural school at Jaffa.—I am, sir, yours obediently, A. Benisch.

Jan. 21, 1872.

BAYSWATER SYNAGOGUE.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE JEWISH CHRONICLE.

Sir,—At a meeting on Sunday last of the seatholders of the Bayswater Synagogue, the majority seemed inclined to support those speakers who advocated the erection of synagogues in suitable localities, rather than spend a large sum in the enlargement of the existing building. Many reasons may be adduced in support of this opinion—that it is not judicious to centralise public worship.

The Jews have suffered in former times from centralisation; yet our fathers multiplied synagogues even in the same locality. Experience proves that whenever a synagogue is built in the line of emigration defined by fashion or other motive power, *there* Jews congregate and colonize.

Now the reason for the demand for seats (chiefly for ladies' seats) in the Bayswater Synagogue is this. There is no other German synagogue within two miles eastward, and within any unreasonable distance in other directions. Consequently all the Jewish inhabitants of the surrounding districts congregate in, or desire to attach themselves to, the Bayswater Synagogue. It is to be hoped that the executive of that congregation will not render hideous by enlargement a building more attractive through the service held therein than by the architectural beauty of the edifice. Rather let the Jews who live in the North-west, West, or South-west, at once agitate for the erection of a new synagogue.

The many thousands required for the proposed enlargement would amply suffice for the erection of a new building sufficient for the accommodation of hundreds of the surrounding inhabitants, and would ensure the attendance of those who are now debarred from public worship, in consequence of the distance and the inclement weather experienced in this variable climate.

It can hardly be necessary to refer to the practice almost invariably followed by the general public. They seldom enlarge, but constantly build, places of worship, wherever they are, or are likely to be, required.

Let common sense influence our coreligionists in the suburbs. Let them come boldly before the public and say: "We are, at present, few in number, and somewhat scattered; but help us to build a synagogue and it will prove a centre of attraction for our brethren who are now compelled to live in unwholesome or expensive localities. Our revenue will soon repay any assistance which the Council of the United Synagogue may grant, and our success will prove a source of pride and satisfaction to all who will help us."

Surely the time has passed when any thought of self-aggrandisement or exaggerated interest in any particular building can influence our leading men in restraining the natural progress, and the desire for synagogues always accessible to the surrounding inhabitants.—Yours obediently,

A Member of the Bayswater Synagogue.

January 22nd, 1872.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE JEWISH CHRONICLE.

Sir,—The arguments set forth so admirably in your leader of last week (considering the slight information you had before you) were perfectly in accord with my own views on the subject. At the meeting held yesterday, it was unanimously conceded that additional accommodation for public worship was necessary, and was at the present time sadly deficient, not only in Bayswater, but in many other suburbs of the metropolis. The *modus operandi* which should be adopted in order to provide the same, was the point at issue.

I venture to assert that the almost unanimous voice of the meeting was diametrically opposed to the project submitted by a section of the local committee—a project involving not only the expenditure of a very large sum of money (from £7,000 to 10,000), quite sufficient for the erection of a new building; but likewise as was clearly demonstrated, the destruction or nearly so of the present edifice.

I believe that upon enquiry it will be found that the *present* synagogue is quite capable of providing for the religious wants of its *actual* locality, whilst whole districts in the western suburbs are entirely without any place of worship whatever. Nor can the inhabitants thereof avail themselves of the existing synagogue owing to the great distances which separate them therefrom; so that practically suffering under this privation, the members and their children of a large section of our community seldom see the interior of our synagogue, except on two or three holidays in the year, and oftentimes not even then. How can we, therefore, expect, under such circumstances, to cultivate the knowledge of the glorious truths of our faith? Upon purely religious grounds I cannot refrain from expressing my astonishment that more regard has not been paid to the injunction "not to walk beyond a certain limit on the Sabbath day." (I regret to say that some observe this "injunction" by availing themselves of the Metropolitan Railway instead of walking); for one cannot reasonably expect that the religious enthusiasm of all our coreligionists should be so great as to induce them to walk some two or three miles to service and the same distance home again, even if wind and weather always permitted. Clearly, then, it appears to me to be our bounden duty, as Jews, to provide for every locality, where the want exists, a sacred place of worship. In a financial point of view no difference need exist, either as regards the erection of a synagogue, or the supporting of it; the former is soon accomplished, when once started, through the well known liberality of our community; and as to the latter, when once it is erected a sufficient congregation soon gathers round and renders it self-supporting. The Bayswater synagogue itself is a case in point; and I might also mention the Islington and other synagogues to corroborate this statement.

I maintain that the greater the number of our synagogues will be the larger, the number of worshippers, and the more opportunities will be afforded for the encouragement and development of the talents of our young clergymen. I hope that the committee of enquiry appointed at yesterday's meeting will carefully weigh these matters and many others which will inevitably present themselves for their consideration: and that such a scheme as put forward yesterday can ever meet with approval, I cannot believe; and I trust, Sir, that more able correspondents than myself will (combined with your advocacy) exert themselves to prevent such a waste of money as that contemplated, and which, if expended, would not remedy in the least the existing evils. Yours obediently,

London, Jan. 22nd, 1872. An Echo from Bayswater.

THE ANTI-CONVERSIONIST SOCIETY.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE JEWISH CHRONICLE.

Sir,—I desire to record a protest against the proceedings of the Birmingham Anti-Conversionist Society. It is a subject of regret that the Jews of Birmingham have in the first instance committed the error of forming such a society, the basis of which is necessarily antagonistic and offensive; and, secondly, that the mode of their procedure, being in bad taste, will do their cause more harm than good. I am ashamed to read that several of their body entered the Church of St. Asaph last Sunday and remained during the sermon without removing their hats—a breach of good manners, not to say anything about the religious offence, which is highly reprehensible; and that afterwards they challenged the clergyman to a discussion.

What good, I ask, do these gentlemen expect to gain by such proceedings? It cannot possibly be with the hope of proselytising; for that is not a principle of our religion; and if it be with the object of opposing the conversionists on their own ground, I say that it needs but such opposition as this to give additional strength and power to them and bring more grist to their mill.

But this is the minor evil; for the Jews may get the better of the Christians in a discussion, and the efforts of the conversionists may be brought into ridicule; but remember, the more victorious the Birmingham Anti-Conversionist Society may be, the greater the chagrin of their opponents, the deeper their dislike, and the seeds may be sown of a hatred which now happily does not exist. There is an ugly word called רשעת, which the Jews of England have lived down. We are free and enjoy our liberties; let us not be foolish and give any pretext for reviving a now forgotten feeling in the breast of our enemies.

Let the Birmingham Jews be advised in time. Their intentions are good—nay, noble, but their proceedings are ill-advised. After all, what do the mercenary results of the Conversionist Society amount to? They may half succeed with an infinitesimal portion of our community, whom we can spare with a smile; and as for the young, the wisest method to meet the Christianizing attempts on them is by education and more Jewish schools. Witness Stepney, in which place the conversionists had it all their own way until a Jewish school was set going in the neighbourhood, which now prospers famously. Coming events cast their shadows before; and I see by an article in the *Echo* of to-day that the proceedings of the Birmingham Society are not relished. Time and outside influences will do more than any such mis-directed efforts; and it will be as well that the Birmingham Society dissolve themselves forthwith before further mischief be done.—Your obedient servant,

Jan. 23rd, 1872. Lemuel.

WEST END CEMETERY.—JEWISH CUSTOMS.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE JEWISH CHRONICLE.

Sir,—I suggest to the gentlemen who have purchased a site for the above, to sell graves for families, like in Paris and other places, and they will easily find more than fifty Jewish gentlemen in the West-end of London who would purchase for themselves a piece of ground for ever. For those who could not pay all at once, reasonable terms might be given, and the required capital would be ready at once.

Do you not think that, instead of finding fault with the Board of Deputies, writing against ancient customs in Jerusalem and the Holy Land, &c., "Nemo" might employ his pen to better advantage were he to write down the absurdities with which the Polish rabbinical writings have inflicted us, or to criticise some of the rambling nonsense delivered in lectures by unlearned and incompetent preachers in London?

If "Nemo" would really help, not to reform, but to re-organize, our Judaism, by simply cleansing the beautiful and venerable edifice of the accumulations of the fanatical middle ages, "Nemo" would find sympathy and awaken the slumbering energies of the seemingly apathetic, and effect a sterling good.—Yours obediently, R.

Breakfast.—Epps's Cocoa.—Grateful and Comforting.—"By a thorough knowledge of the natural laws which govern the operations of digestion and nutrition, and by a careful application of the fine properties of well-selected cocoa, Mr. Epps has provided our breakfast tables with a delicately flavoured beverage, which may save us many heavy doctors' bills."—*Civil Service Gazette* Made simply with Boiling Water or Milk. Each packet is labelled—James Epps & Co., Homœopathic Chemists. London. Also makers of Epps's Milky Cocoa (Cocoa and Condensed Milk).

THANKSGIVING.

I.

To Thee, Oh GOD! a nation's fervent prayers,
Are lifted with the strength of million hearts;
The offspring of a nation's tearful cares:
These form the hopes our one-bound breast imparts.

II.

GOD! unto Thee—our Father and our King!—
We, who have felt the joys we now enshrine
In that one prayer, which is all, wholly, Thine,
Lift unto Thee the Song of Thanks we sing,
Because it is through Thy dear care Divine,
The PRINCE we love—the Prince we hoped to save,
By tears and prayers, from his too dreadful grave—
Oh! he has been restored—our Prince to be—
To us who prayed for him; and worship Thee!

THE ANTI-CONVERSIONIST MOVEMENT.

We hear from a correspondent that the Anti-Jewish Conversionist Society makes rapid progress, and has increased wonderfully in point of numbers during the last few weeks. The members meet weekly at their rooms, and discuss all subjects concerning the interests of the society. It is announced that a lecture will be delivered at their rooms next Sunday, by Mr. P. A. Marks, who is well-known in Birmingham for his letters in the *Daily Gazette*, signed a "Young Hebrew." The subject of Mr. Marks' lecture will be "The Sanity of Jesus Christ."

The *Daily News* states that the Jewish society which has been formed at Birmingham to resist attempts at proselytizing their nation to Christianity has begun its operations. A sermon which Jews had been specially invited to hear was preached at St. Asaph's Church on Sunday afternoon, and shortly before the service began 70 or 80 Jews marched into the Church, according to the custom in their own synagogues, with their hats on, which they retained during the service. The *Birmingham Post* says they listened to the sermon with great attention, and at its close the preacher was challenged by the President of the new society to a public discussion. It is understood that the challenge was accepted.

We hope there is some mistake here. First, Jews should not, except for special reasons, attend the worship of the members of another faith. Secondly, we trust that no Jews so far forgot themselves as to refuse to pay respect to Christian practice by retaining their hats in church. Surely they removed them. We hope that this unseemly dispute will soon cease. It reflects no credit on Jews or Christians.

We feel it our duty to add that we greatly object to any public attack on the religion of millions of our countrymen—a religion enshrined in the constitution under which we enjoy complete toleration and equal rights. Our earnest zeal and our ardent affection for Judaism render this declaration of opinion beyond suspicion.

THE NATIONAL ANTHEM.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE JEWISH CHRONICLE.

SIR,—I have invariably derived instruction and amusement from the perusal of "Nemo's" able letters; and although his manner of expressing his views and his similes are sometimes not over-delicate, yet I think most of your readers must be thankful to him for his valuable contributions to your paper. But I was certainly somewhat astonished at some of the views expressed in his letter which appeared in your number of the 12th inst.—I mean that part of his letter which refers to the playing of the National Anthem in your synagogues.

First of all, I fail to see how the reading of the Queen's letter to her people from the pulpit—a course pursued in at least one church of my coreligionists—could have produced "a sensational, melodramatic effect."

Secondly, "Nemo" opines that because the National Anthem was played in synagogue, "if this high pressure enthusiasm be tolerated," you will soon be playing "Rule Britannia" and singing your sacred hymns to the "cheery air" of "Round about the Maypole." The National Anthem was played in some Christian churches, especially in the one that I attend; and, as a Christian, I am under no apprehension that a similar result to that which he fears will ensue amongst my own people.

Apologising for troubling you with these remarks,

I am, Sir, yours obediently,

A CHRISTIAN READER AND A SUNDAY SCHOOL TEACHER.

GERMANY.—We learn that the appeal on behalf of the Jews in Persia is being liberally responded to in Germany. The Editors of our Jewish cotemporaries have greatly exerted themselves in soliciting donations to the Relief Fund.

CENTRAL URUGUAY RAILWAY.—The London and River Plate Bank have invited subscriptions for 797,000*l.* in 7 per cent. preference shares of 50*l.* each of the Central Uruguay Railway Company of Montevideo, guaranteed by the Uruguayan Government, at the price of 77½. The line is to extend from Montevideo to Durazno, a distance of 128 miles, and is in two sections—namely from Montevideo to Santa Lucia, 40 miles, which, already partly opened, will be entirely open in six months; and from Santa Lucia to Durazno, 88½ miles, the present issue of preference shares being for the latter section. The issue of obligations secured on the first section (300,000*l.*) was made in April last at 75, and the quotation is now 85, the traffic thus far having given net profits in excess of the Government guarantee. At the price of issue the yield, irrespective of any future surplus profits, would be about 9 per cent. The shares are quoted at 2½ 3 per cent. premium.

MARRIAGE WITH DECEASED WIFE'S SISTER.

A meeting was held in Birmingham on Monday in support of legalising marriage with a deceased wife's sister. A resolution was proposed by the Rev. Mr. Walters (Baptist) and seconded by the Rev. G. J. Emanuel, Minister of the Birmingham Hebrew Congregation, to the effect that marriage with a deceased wife's sister is in harmony with the Divine law and conducive to the best interests of the State, &c.

We much regret that owing to a great pressure upon our columns we are unable to insert the able speech of Mr. Emanuel. We hope to insert it in our next.

OUR LETTER BOX.

The extraordinary number and inordinate length of letters that reach us impose on us the necessity of analyzing the contents of some of them, in order to extract the kernels.

The Rev. Mr. CHOTZNER complains that the Society of Hebrew Literature has not carried out any of its programme. He objects also to the selection of Ibn Ezra's commentary on Isaiah for publication, considering it uninteresting.

"GRATIS" expresses the great satisfaction he derived from attending a meeting of the Anti-Conversionist Society at Birmingham, and reports the proceedings at length.

"SPITALFIELDS" complains that our charities are greatly imposed on by foreign Jews, who find begging more lucrative than work. He points out as a practical remedy that the Board of Guardians should refuse relief to any person resident in England for a period less than one year. We believe that, except in urgent cases, "SPITALFIELDS" is quite right.

"A LOVER OF TRUTH" (Liverpool) states that Mr. George Stanley is both the promoter and founder of the society for clothing the necessitous boys of the "Liverpool Hebrews' Educational Institution" (euphemistic expression for Liverpool Jews' School), and *not* Mr. R. H. Samuel, as we stated on the 5th instant.

A "NORTH LONDONER" writes that it is extremely gratifying to him to notice that some of his brethren are engaged in the volunteer corps for the defence of the country. He asks us to inform him if young men of our faith can join these corps without breaking their Sabbath in some degree. We really cannot oblige our correspondent. His questions can best be answered by a joint commission of ecclesiastical and military authorities. He adds: "Some years back, when I was a schoolboy, there was a Jewish volunteer corps headed by some of the leading young men of the day. Wherefore has this fallen to the ground? If any of our muscular community would start such a corps and give it a fair trial, it would be well supported. I know many who would join."

SOCIETY OF ARTS.—Sir Francis H. Goldsmid, Bart., Q.C., M.P., has been elected a member of this society.

DEAF AND DUMB HOME.—Last week, Dr. Dasent read a paper at the Society of Arts on instruction of Deaf Mutes. We regret we have not space for a *resumé* of the paper, which is interesting to the Jews, as they may almost be said to have imported into this country the lip-system of teaching deaf mutes. Dr. Dasent speaks in high terms of the ability and patience of Mr. Van Praagh, of the Jews' Deaf and Dumb Home, and of the success of his system. The climax of the paper was the announcement of the formation of a normal school for deaf mute instruction on the German and Dutch lip-system. The *Daily News*, in a leading article upon Dr. Dasent's paper, speaks in terms of the highest praise of the system of instruction pursued at the Jews Deaf and Dumb Home under the able direction of Mr. Van Praagh.

ROUMANIA.—One of the local journals is in high dudgeon because a commercial school at Bucharest which is attended by 200 pupils, has among them 150 Jews, and the remaining 50 are the children of individuals either maintained or employed by Jews. A correspondent to the *Allegemeine Zeitung der Judenthums* remarks that there is nothing surprising in all this, as the Jews of Roumania are the chief patrons of education; and in this as in many other things, were it not for Jewish industry and enterprise, Roumania would be in a very sad condition, both in an intellectual and commercial sense.

GERMANY.—The *National Zeitung* publishes the official statistics of the attendance at the high schools in Prussia, whence it appears that the ratio of Jewish pupils greatly preponderates over that of those of other creeds. In Silesia the number of Jewish pupils who attend the high schools is eleven times greater than that of Protestants, and 18 times than of Catholics; and in the eight provinces the attendance of Jewish scholars is nine times more than that of the Protestant and Catholics together. The Prussian Minister of Worship has laid before the Reichstag a Bill providing that school inspectors need not be Christians, but any suitable person may be appointed irrespective of creed.

ATLANTIC AND GREAT WESTERN RAILWAY.—Messrs. Bischoffsheim and Goldschmidt, the Agents in London, have invited subscriptions to an issue of 760,000*l.* 7 Per Cent. Rental Trust Bonds of the Atlantic and Great Western Railroad Company. The Bonds are created to provide the means of acquiring the Cleveland and Mahoning Railroad, the Niles and New Lisbon, and the Liberty and Vienna Railroads. These lines are in full operation, and form important feeders to the Atlantic and Great Western Line. The shares and bonds acquired with this issue will be held in trust, and will be deposited in the Bank of England. The price of issue is £83 per cent.

THE SYNAGOGUE—THE RITUAL.

PREACHING AND PREACHING

Mr. Editor.—The *resumé* of the address of the Rev. Professor Marks contains matter for speculation, as to whether the older or modern system of preaching be more effective; whether the Professor is historically correct in his *ex-cathedra* statement; and which system as described offers the wider range of practical usefulness.

In these days, when the efficacy of sermons is so widely and variously discussed and from such different points of view; when the preacher is pooh-poohed by the ultra-orthodox, who seem to forget that the functions of the preacher were at all times up to the more recent period the life and soul of Jewish worship and service; that the prayers, even the statutory prayers, and those most important in the rubric, were subordinated to the learned expositions of the *Teacher*; at a time, on the other hand, when the whole public service of our synagogue, in its modern phase—the personal worship, the ritual, the individuality of religious expression—is sacrificed to the pulpit and made by too many of secondary importance; at a time of the most glaring communal inconsistency, when, under the one rule and government beneath which we live, synagogues west of Temple Bar are supplied with preachers, whose exhortations form at least an integral part of the sacred service; and synagogues east of Temple Bar are, for good or for evil, restricted to "printed matter and *status quo*," and where sermons are, like angels' visits, few and far between:—I conceive it to be of momentous interest that some writer should "bell the cat," open up the discussion, and elicit as well as educate public opinion; and as I am the best abused man of your correspondents and care least about a few hard knocks, I venture to open the ball, even if I have to do all the dancing myself and tread on my own corns.

That the synagogue in the olden time comprehended a triple alliance—the meeting house, בית הכנסת; the house of prayer, בית התפלה; and the school, *i.e.*, the schule, the בית המדרש—is beyond all doubt.

In the middle ages the synagogue was not only the bulwark but the asylum of our communion. There the exiled of many lands, pariahs of European society, sought shelter and protection. Each synagogue had a distinctive sign to distinguish it from the ordinary houses of the city. It was bound to be, according to stringent regulation, the *highest* house of the city, and generally had, if not a tower or spire, an iron rod of some height to mark the house and home of our confraternity. These regulations are stated as enjoinments. In the absence of hostelries, and when such would have been dangerous as affording but little protection, the synagogue house was the common inn. The present קדוש in the synagogue service, indicative of no sacramental ceremony, is a remnant of the common meal originally partaken of doubtless in the synagogue, and subsequently by prescription in a refectory adjoining the synagogue itself. The apparent want of devotion by Jews, the most religious and punctilious people in the world, is to be thus accounted for. Jews in the olden time and in the middle ages met in synagogue, and not always for prayers, as they might meet in a Guild Hall for the transaction of municipal business; and to this their strongest fortress, not only in a spiritual, but also in a material sense, they fled in time of danger; and when history records the dread massacres of our martyred fathers, it is generally to record that they were pursued to and immolated in their synagogues. There can be no doubt that the people passed most of their time on Sabbaths and Festivals in the synagogue. The very laws, and not a few which prescribe decent behaviour in synagogue *after* service, and that the synagogue should not be used as a common thoroughfare, show that usage gave birth to the laws. We can scarcely form an idea, in our day, when our synagogues are only open at stated hours, of a former period when they were never closed. Like the ancient Temples, they were sanctuaries as well as shrines. The continental cathedral, where service of some sort is continually going on the whole day, from early matins to vespers, is about the type of a Jewish synagogue as to service; and such, indeed, was the order of the service of the Temple on the Hill of Jebus. Ten men, עשרה בטלנים—like our modern minyan-men in one respect, having nothing to do; but unlike them in another, as they were men of learning—were always in the synagogue to receive and welcome strangers and to form the nucleus of a congregation; and any worshipper could at any time be פורס על שמע himself as the spirit of prayer moved him, and happily dispense with paid officials. The secularization of our worship was the keystone of our present religious system of public worship. Even at the usual time of prayers any layman of the assembly, usually selected, without doubt, for his pre-eminent knowledge and piety, was called upon to be for the time the public precentor or reader לירד לפני התיבה. Doubtless some learned men, more than others, were fond of public speaking, and took delight in the privilege; and we meet with historical reminiscences where the most learned men of the age—such men as the great Rabbi Akibah—excused themselves on the plea of unpreparedness.

That the ritual was most elastic is shown by the circumstance that at a comparatively late period its form varied most extensively on points now considered of importance. We owe to the Gaonim an immense debt of gratitude for the first but not complete settlement of our common prayer-book. It is well to remind some men of the apparent cause of the indecorum that is observable in our synagogues. There are some modern pietists who slavishly regard outward propriety as the idol of the age, and though themselves mocking at home the lessons they hear *taught* at synagogue, conceive no place in heaven or earth, or the water beneath the earth, sufficiently horrible for those who open their mouth in synagogue except to say "Amen" with a broad "A;" and who hold, by their practices that it is better listlessly to watch the cobwebs in the ceiling or shake the dust from their daintily bound books, than to take up the warm responses of the service and to pray beyond their bated breath. I am, on the other hand, no apologist for the synagogue wits who are ever ready to amuse their unfortunate neighbours with their pious jokes, and not always charitable ones, growing out of the service; men who seek, and naturally find, occasion for fault-finding. I abominate undevout behaviour in God's house; that running about of officials as if the synagogue were a telegraph office. I am but tracing the demeanour to its origin.

Habits, the growth of ages, are not changed in a day. And, after all, which extreme is best—noisy prayer or indolent propriety? It is matter of taste, and yet something more—feeling. There are those to whom silent contemplation is prayer; who stand rapt in adoration of the Omnipotent Being who deigns in mercy to receive human homage. To such, the whole world, the freedom of nature, is the Temple of Religion and of that Being who essentially occupies all that is distant, all that is near, and Whose most consecrated shrine is the human heart. To such emotional natures "silence" is prayer. We beings, however, of ordinary clay, are differently constituted. Some require spiritual excitement—a kind of spiritual gin—to exalt them into the ecstacy of prayer. The sects of Hasidim take copious drafts of the spirit of wine to invoke the spirit divine. The modern Templars, a new sect of Hasidim, affect the organ; to me it is positively painful as an adjunct of prayer—it is, no doubt, because I am "fit for treason," and like the Puritans, the English Puritans especially, who railed against the organ as did the late Babbage, and who would imprison every organist as a disturber of the peace. I dislike the organ, but I am no lover of choirs, and of endless roulades: and, while eschewing the artificial prayer bellows, I side not with those who take exception to a Jew playing on Sabbath for fear he might break a string, but who delight, on the other hand, in a singing machine called a חזן, whom they oblige so to get up the steam of their devotion as to make an organ of himself; and to sing, if singing it may be called, till he inspire them—with an intelligent devotion, not a bit, but to a warm discussion—sometimes unblushingly carried on during the service—in a spirit of partisanship, as to whom the palm must be given for flexibility of voice, or who is the better vocal acrobat—the past, the present, or the two presents. I have heard such discussions. We all have our weaknesses; but as a matter of course we only see our neighbours' shortcomings. We condemn the organ, but we cultivate the singer

> "O would the fay the giftie gie us,
> To see ourselves as others see us."

I suppose it was always so, and so it will remain till the end of the chapter; and after all, of "such is the kingdom of heaven."

The house of prayer, originally of *few* prayers, and those as short as possible, has been made—against the admonition of our sages, who avoided טרחי דצבורא—a weariness to its worshippers. The compositions which are not prayers, but rhapsodies, and which day by day fail to interest, and, if only understood, would by common consent have been abolished ere this, have overloaded and crushed the service with strange fancies and conceits; and unless the *tunes*, frequently more solemn than the words justify, were quaint and characteristic, and gave scope for vocal pyrotechnics, the congregation, I admit, could not sit it out.

To meet this, what has been done? Oh, consistent age! you have banished, and nothing less, תפלת חובה Israel's prayer of ages, the Sabbath morning service. The synagogues are empty; for the morning service, the blessings, and the Shemang and the Amidah are said to "empty houses." You have put aside the "men of the great assembly;" you have, by an unnatural divorce, severed service from service, and rendered the remainder as artificial as well may be. How many, except on one or two days in the year—and of those, too, who in their youth and even manhood did occasionally hear the beautiful morning service, as beautiful it is when unspoilt by *piyut*, who now hear and say but יקום פורקן and פטום הקטורת? Our choirs come, not to honour God's service, not to sing in *His* praise, but to grace the supplementary service; and can this be denied? The synagogues have scarcely *minyan* for the whole of שחרית. The choirs and their leaders come straggling in as they please; they know that they will not be required for whole price, but merely for half service.

What is to remedy this? I repeat it humbly, but with the full conviction that I assert a truth, the remedy lies in a revised ritual. Who shall undertake this duty? Those to whom no ritual is dear and sacred? Heaven forbid! While you may, and while you can, and while you have the power—you, and you alone—you! ostensible orthodox leaders—the responsibility is yours. The argument of some, "It will last my time," is as weak as it is wicked and cowardly. See to it! you who love our holy ritual, that grand and simple and eloquent and powerful and cherished heritage which is threatened and has already suffered, alas! how much, to make way for the meretricious *piyut*, which you know is condemned by the Talmud—which, after the Bible, you and I hold to be the best exponent of Judaism—and condemned by the greatest lights whom you and I declare to be the masters in Israel. I say all this, on my part, with unaffected humility. I but plead to your consistency. If you claim to be Talmudists, act up to the Talmud, and get rid of the *piyut* that is objectionable. If you regard Maimonides as the great legist, do not turn from his solemn adjuration. What! it will lead to other things. To what? To a regenerated and living service. We shall not have to fly to organs, to choirs, to singers, who have mistaken their vocation. We shall go to synagogue, not to hear the chazan, but to pray. The service, simple and dignified, worthy of ourselves, our religion and our God, will imbue, refine and elevate us. We shall not tire, we shall not sleep, we shall not mock. Prayer will, as

must and should, be the incense of grateful prayerful hearts. We shall take with us the spirit of Judaism; we shall carry away the knowledge of duty. The home will no longer laugh the synagogue to scorn, and the synagogue will not be a satire on the home.

You, leaders, who are now gathering up the hitherto scattered elements of our community—this task of urging upon the authorities the revision of our ritual be yours. Initiate this great movement. The power rests with you to save and to spare all that is great and holy, and to discard only that which time has exploded. The *piyut* was most likely הוראת שעה—a necessity of the age. It is now a menace. Despite the melodies, men will and do ask themselves the meaning of the words they utter; and who can justify, however he may admire, the literary ingenuities, the attributions, the verbal quibbles, the erroneous history, the false morality, the turgid verbosity of much that goes by the name of prayer?

To me, in my old age, I should personally miss, and perhaps miss with regret, what has become the habit of my life. I may like the dripping of the טל, and the pattering of the גשם, and the congelation of the אש, and the scientific details of the world before the flood, and the arithmetical problems, and the Court Circular of Heaven, and the spiritual Almanach de Gotha. I think I should not be satisfied without reading every line, not as prayer, but purely from a curious mental calculation as to how far men of the highest literary power could indulge in grand puerilities when urged thereto by the fashion of the times. There was a period when the interpolation of the *piyut* was thought to be a necessity; if so, I can understand the effort made, and successfully made, to meet a want of the age. That time is happily past, and it is surely of equal importance that now, when the intelligence of the age revolts at being told, in all the sombre dress of the language of prayer, the mean distance between the heel and the ankle joint of an angel, the length of the tibia, and the exact number of feet between earth and heaven, that this hyperbolism should be brought under the control of reason. Give us back our unsullied prayer book. There are, it is true, passages and stanzas, nay, whole hymns of prayer and praise, transcendantly beautiful: words that lift up the soul and spurn all that is sordid and mean and earthly: words that a man standing on the confines of eternity would like to take with him even to his God: words proving that in lofty imagery, in metaphysical grasp, "man is indeed little lower than angels." Who, I ask, would strip our prayer book of these treasured gems that gleam, dazzle and glorify? I only ask that our prayer book be revised, not abused, and by competent hands; that this revision, the work of time, be begun; that we thereby stay the unhappy spirit of indifferentism manifested by our young men—the life blood of our community.

It is true that synagogues increase, and the number of seatholders is enhanced; but the young do not, as a rule, delight, as did their fathers before them, in going to the service. We want no new excitement. We want no organs, no extravagances. We want a short and an effective service—a service that will touch, instruct, soften and influence the mind and its action.

As to preaching, I will, in my next, investigate the justness of the reverend Professor's utterances, and will, to the best of my experience, show the use and abuse of the pulpit, and how it may, as it should, subserve its true end—the conservancy of our holy religion. Nemo.

Bristol.—The Rev. Mr. Berliner, minister of Bristol and ex-student of Jews' College, has established a Sabbath School in his congregation. The average attendance is 35. It is managed by some young ladies and gentlemen of the congregation. The Rev. Mr. Berliner is superintendent. The teachers—six in number—do their work exceedingly well. There are two classes for boys and two classes for girls. The Birmingham Sabbath School is taken as the model, and the expenses are defrayed by a small subscription. Of course, there are no paid officials, the only costs being for school books and yearly prizes. Rich and poor alike attend the school without distinction. May this good effort prosper!

Jerusalem.—The *Habazeleth* observes that the missionaries use every exertion to make themselves notorious. Thus they paste their tracts on houses inhabited by Jews; and this on Friday evening. An influential Jewish inhabitant protested against this annoyance; but as no attention was paid to his remonstrances, he placed his servants at the door of his house to warn off the bill stickers. The servants were attacked by the missionaries and so severely beaten, that the police had to be called in; and two individuals in the employ of the missionary society were arrested and handed over to the authorities.

Alsace and Lorraine.—The *Courrier du Bas Rhin* publishes some interesting statistics respecting the Jews inhabiting these newly annexed German provinces, from which it appears that there are 55,000 Jews in Alsace and Lorraine. The congregations are about 160 in number, their spiritual affairs being under the administration of the consistories of Strasburg, Colmar and Metz. There are three chief rabbis and forty congregational rabbis. Forty-three Readers or Chazanim are paid by the State, and one hundred and twenty by the congregations.—The Prussian Government has forwarded the sum of 6,000 francs to the Rabbi of Sulz towards building a synagogue at Gebweiller. The Governor of the district has declared that the Jewish rabbis shall receive from the State their salaries in the same manner as the Catholic and Protestant clergy, as was the case hitherto.

Maravilla Cocoa.—No breakfast table is complete without this delicious beverage. The *Globe* says: "Taylor Brothers' Maravilla Cocoa has achieved a thorough success, and supersedes every other cocoa in the market. Entire solubility, a delicate aroma, and a rare concentration of the purest elements of nutrition, distinguish the Maravilla Cocoa above all others. For homœopaths and invalids we could not recommend a more agreeable or valuable beverage." Sold in tin-lined packets only by all grocers sole Proprietors, TAYLOR BROTHERS, London.

PORTSMOUTH AND PORTSEA HEBREW BENEVOLENT INSTITUTION.

As briefly stated in our last week's issue, the annual dinner of the Portsmouth and Portsea Hebrew Benevolent Institution took place on the 17th inst., in the Vestry-room adjoining the Synagogue, Portsea.

The institution was established in 1804. Much local importance is given to the annual Festivals of the institution from the circumstance of their generally being attended by the Borough members of Parliament and other gentlemen of note. The speeches given on these occasions are not confined to matters of specially Jewish character. The annual gathering has rather a local political importance given to it. We therefore only present to our readers a report of such part of the proceedings on Wednesday week as have a special interest to our readers.

The chair was taken by Mr. I. Simpson, the President. Among the Company, present were: Sir James D. H. Elphinstone, Bart., M.P.; Mr. W. H. Stone, M.P.; the Mayor of Portsmouth; Mr. Alderman Emanuel, J.P.; the Revs. J. Phillips and S. Rappaport; Messrs. B. Emanuel, M. Emanuel, A. L. Emanuel, Hon. Sec., &c. Letters of apology were read from the Chief Rabbi, Sir Moses Montefiore, the Solicitor-General, &c.

The annual report of the institution was read by Mr. A. L. Emanuel, the Honorary Secretary; a list of donations and subscriptions was also read.

The usual loyal toasts were appropriately proposed and duly responded to.

The Rev. H. L. Nicholson proposed: "The Patrons of the Institution—Sir Moses Montefiore and the Rev. Dr. Adler." The first name was one, he would not say of English, or of European, but of world-wide reputation. To mention his name was to mention one identified with the most large-hearted generosity and the truest patriotism and devotion to his countrymen. He remembered, on the last occasion, one of their ministers, in reply to the toast, made a quotation (an apt one, indeed,) "From Moses to Moses there was never such a Moses as this." As regarded Dr. Adler he knew full well that he enjoyed the confidence and esteem of his own countrymen, and that he was held in the greatest respect by every Christian community. He had come there to-night partly on personal and also on other grounds. On personal grounds, because during the time he had been minister at St. George's he had great pleasure in bearing testimony to the general kindness and courtesy that he had received from the gentlemen of the Hebrew persuasion with whom he had come in contact. If any of them entered his church they would see at the present moment a very handsome clock there, the gift of one of the gentlemen present. He also took pleasure in attending because he regarded the Hebrew nation with the utmost respect and reverence. There was a law, universal in nature, from which the Hebrew nation had been free—the only instance that he knew of. Wherever a nation had been deprived of its country one of two things followed—either that nation was extirpated or else intermarried with the nation which had taken its country. But the Hebrew nation were God's own chosen people, and they had been exempted from this law. In the case of American tribes they had seen extirpation follow, and conquered nations, as they were in England and Ireland, there was running in their veins Scandinavian, Saxon, and Celtic blood in strange admixture. But it was quite different in the case of the Hebrews. Their blood had been kept pure, and wherever they met a Hebrew, whether in London, Paris or St. Petersburgh, they saw at once that he was a son of Abraham. His blood was kept pure, and he had been free from the law of extirpation, for, just as they trod down grass and it grew more quickly so the more scandalously and treacherously the Hebrew race had been treated the more had it grown and flourished, and by God's mercy, it had had a charmed life. They found the Hebrew by the throne of kings, in the cabinet, in the senate, pleading on the forum, and he would soon be seen on the bench, on the exchange—as oil floating on the water, for wherever, the Hebrew people got scope for their talents and energy they were sure to obtain their end and be eminent in whatever department they pursued. Another point which knitted them to the Hebrew people was the general sympathy of loyalty. This country was lately threatened with a very grievous calamity. The Christian ministers received an intimation from the Home Government to offer prayer to avert the calamity, and at the same time the incense of prayer was rising from every Hebrew altar, and he believed that in answer not only to their prayers but to those of their Hebrew brethren the life of the Prince of Wales had been spared to them, and the country had been saved a very terrible calamity.

The Rev. J. Phillips responded to the toast. Sir Moses Montefiore had always made himself conspicuous by his benevolence, his charity, and his humane deeds. He had assisted his brethren in every part of the globe. Wherever he had heard that they were persecuted he had gone to them, not taking into consideration his advanced years, to plead their cause before kings, and, he was pleased to say, he had always been successful. The life of Sir Moses had always been devoted to the amelioration of the human race, and they should all endeavour to imitate his example. The Rev. Dr. Adler was distinguished for his piety, his religious zeal, and his promotion of education. He had always been foremost in showing to his people the advantages which accrued from a good, sound education, and wherever he had been he had sown seed which had borne good fruit.

The toasts of "The Mayor and Corporation," "The members for the Borough and County," were then proposed and responded to.

The Mayor proposed "Prosperity to the Hebrew Benevolent Institution;" to which the Hon. Sec. responded.

Several other toasts were proposed and responded to, and the interesting proceedings were brought to a conclusion.

SPECIAL NOTICE.

THE "JEWISH CHRONICLE" IS ON SALE AT ALL THE BOOK STALLS ON THE NORTH LONDON RAILWAY.

Mr. H. GREEN, 58, *Cirencester-street, Paddington, W., is the authorise, distributor of the Jewish Chronicle for the Bayswater, St. John's Wood Notting Hill, and Maida Hill districts.*

Agent in Birmingham.—Mr. H. PHILLIPS, 12, *Gough-street.*

Agent in Manchester.—Mr. J. WRIGLEY, 115, *Gt. Ducie-st., Strangeways,*

Agent in Liverpool.—Mr. A. COHEN, 77, *Gt. Newton-street.*

WHOLESALE AGENCY FOR THE TRADE:
125, FLEET STREET, E.C.
Where Advertisements are also received.

IMPORTANT NOTICE.

The "JEWISH CHRONICLE" is forwarded POST FREE, in town and country, to Subscribers, on payment IN ADVANCE *of the yearly subscription of 8s. 8d., or the half-yearly subscription of 4s 4d.*

NOTICE.

As the Editorial Department is quite distinct from the Publishing Department, it is requested that all communications in reference to Advertisements, Subscriptions, &c., be addressed to the Publisher, ASHER I. MYERS, *Jewish Chronicle Office,* 43, *Finsbury-square,* E.C.

THE JEWISH CHRONICLE (Established 1841)
A weekly Journal devoted to the Interests of Judaism and the Jewish Community at Home and Abroad.

OFFICE: 43, FINSBURY SQUARE, E.C.

PUBLISHED EARLY EVERY FRIDAY MORNING.
PRICE TWOPENCE.

ANNUAL SUBSCRIPTION

In London .... 8s. 8d.
In country, by post (payable in advance) .... 8s. 8d.

The "Jewish Chronicle, as a very widely-read and long-established organ, is an excellent medium for advertisements.

*** All Advertisements must be prepaid. It is particularly requested that all cheques and post-office orders be crossed "National Provincial Bank of England," and made payable to ASHER I. MYERS, Publisher.

CALENDAR FOR THE WEEK.

Day of Week.	Day of Hebrew Month.	Day of Civil Month.		Portion.	Haphtorah.
Friday	Shebat 16	Jan. 26	Sabbath com. at 4·0.		
Saturday	17	27	Sabbath term. at 5·27.	בשלח Ex. xiii. 17 to xviii.	Judg. iv. 4 to end of chap. v.
Sunday	18	28			
Monday	19	29			
Tuesday	20	30			
Wednesd.	21	3.			
Thursday	22	Feb. 1			

Friday next, February 2, Sabbath commences at 4·30.

MEMORABILIA OF MEETINGS FOR THE WEEK.

SUNDAY, JAN. 28.

Borough Schools, Committee, at Vestry room, 11 a.m.

Aged Needy Society, General Meeting, at 13, Devonshire-square, 12 noon.

Sir Paul Pindar Benevolent Society, Special Committee Meeting, at 13, Devonshire-square, 12 noon.

MONDAY, JAN. 29.

Meeting of the Committee for arranging affairs connected with the office of Chief Rabbi, at Central Synagogue Chambers, 8 p.m.

TUESDAY, JAN. 30.

Board of Deputies, Board Meeting, at Vestry-room, Portuguese Synagogue Bevis Marks, 7 p.m.

WEDNESDAY, JAN. 31.

Charity for Relief of Aged Destitute, General Meeting, at 70, Great Prescott-street, E., 8·30 p.m.

LONDON: FRIDAY, JANUARY 26, 1872—5632.

The Jewish Chronicle

THE PRINCE OF WALES.

THE nation which associated itself with the anxiety and suspense of its SOVEREIGN and her family, in those days which the QUEEN, in the language of nature's holy eloquence, called with truth "those terrible days," assuredly associates itself with her, and all dear to her, in humbly offering to HIM who heals the sick, the fervent thanksgiving of the heart. There are some emotions which are in no wise worldly; emotions that are wholly spiritual and sublime. Not the emotion of sorrow at earthly loss—not even the sacred emotion of sorrow for those who have gone away from earth; for even that grief has in itself some great touch of human association. But the emotion of thanksgiving—the joy which is best told in tears—*la joie qui fait peur;* joy which is blended with, and overmastered by, gratitude, when those whom we feared to lose, and scarcely dared to hope to save, have been restored to us again.

Are there not many of us who have felt this solemn sacred joy in our own family history? Have not many of us kept the terrible vigil, the bitterly painful attendance, at the side of the sick bed, watching—how earnestly only HEAVEN, that reads the heart, can tell—every change of feature, every beat of pulse, every fevered word, every restless turn; gazing on the grave physician's face lest a clouded gaze or a saddened smile might proclaim his last dread fear; lifting up, more in the heart's silence than in the lip's utterance, the voiceless cry of prayer—so low that no mortal ear can hear it; so loud that it strikes from earth, through leagues of airy space, through countless spheres, through worlds unknown, till it reaches the Father's awful Throne—His Throne so far and yet so near! And then, when, in the restless disturbed agony of suspense, a fever in itself resembling the fever of the patient on his sick bed—ah! when the mists part; and the gloom lifts ever so little; and one small island of blue, with the sunshine smiling on it, pierces the ocean of angry cloudland:—then comes the joy, the holy joy which can be only told in prayer, and can only be traced on the heart with tears.

"The strong swimmer in his agony" battles in the stormy seas of mortal malady while we stand on the shore—we, the watchers, holding out the safety line to him with anxious hand and beating heart; or launching the life boat with nervous grasp and impassioned energy. We do our best. We strive, regardless of suffering or danger to ourselves—only seeing him as he strives with the angry wave. How, from time to time, we lift our eyes on high—calm, not cold; silent, not indifferent—watching some break of blue, some gleam of light, in yonder angry sky! We try our best skill. We use our best efforts. We work, we watch, we strive, we devote ourselves, we pray; and then, when all is done, all depends on HIM who rules the storm, who rides on the wave, who maketh a path through the mighty waters.

HE has heard our prayers. The PRINCE has been spared: spared to the wife, the mother, the children, the kindred, the nation that loved him. And in *his* preservation, in *his* being spared, how much is spared for us! HEAVEN only knows what trials and tribulations might have rested in the future for this dear English fatherland of ours, if the life we prayed for had been taken from us!

Is this crowning mercy a lesson for him only, as many preachers point? No; a lesson for ourselves. If he had passed away, doubtless the mercy that made him happy and blest in life, would have been with him in the sphere whither he would have gone. But our's, not his, would have been the sorrow. That sorrow we have been spared. Oh! let us take the lesson to heart. Let us see if we cannot apply it in some fashion. Let us, remembering the sick less cared for perhaps than he was, see if our hospitals are so managed that no sick man shall suffer, or fail, or die, for want of human care; let us see that idle and audacious competence does not usurp the place of modest and reticent poverty in our dispensaries and our hospitals and infirmaries. Let us thank HIM who healed our PRINCE, and gave us, on his recovery, a great happiness and blessing—in the only mode we can thank our Father—by caring more earnestly, by loving more tenderly, *His* children for whom He cares, and whom He loves. Be this our true thanksgiving for the Mercy that endureth for ever!

THE JEWISH READING ROOM.

THE Jewish Association for the Diffusion of Religious Knowledge has just opened a fresh channel of useful action. Some time back the attention of the Association was earnestly called to the propriety of opening under its auspices a suitable Reading Room in the Jewish district, and after one or two conferences between members of the Committee chiefly interested in the subject, the matter began to assume shape, though an impediment was offered to the practical realization of the project by the difficulty experienced in finding premises. Into the early history of the project we need not enter, for it emanated from one of a band of workers who elect to be anonymous. But, in justice to this journal—or rather to the dignity of the Jewish Press—we cannot forbear from noticing that in the report of the meeting of the Committee of the Association, at which the movement was, so to speak, inaugurated *by* the Association, no speaker had the grace or memory to note the fact that the idea of a Reading Room was publicly initiated or introduced to the public in the columns of the *Jewish Chronicle*. It might have been possible, though it never was politic, to ignore the services of the communal Press in former days. But this neglect is no longer possible, since the *Jewish Chronicle* has become a power in the community, and has attained a recognized position in the fabric of the English journalistic Press.

We have before said that the Press is the instrument of thought, while Councils and Committees are the instruments of action. Thought really forms the basis on which many a strong, useful, and enduring structure is reared. Such, we hope, will be the character—strong, useful and

enduring—of the new institution, affiliated to, or rather sprung from, the Jewish Association for the Diffusion of Religious Knowledge. It is intended to supply a great want; to satisfy an imperious necessity; to avoid many a pressing and painful evil; to work many a moral good. The Reading Room is designed, not so much as an appendage to, but rather a remedy, to fill a lacuna in Jewish family life—the social life of the Jewish poor.

If, among the poor, society were constituted as it is among the middle classes, where the attractions of cheerful, pleasant and comfortable homes, the absence of urgent temptations, and the joys of intellectual and intelligent companionship, render the fireside a blessing, there would be no need for public Reading Rooms. For let us not misapprehend the matter. The Reading Room is not a special advantage, *absolutely*. It is, to say the best, remedy of an evil. It would be better if society among the poor possessed such charms as would render the Home the sole object of attraction. But it is not so. Means have to be taken to afford to the working man those pleasures which he can only obtain away from home. To give to those who desire it the pleasures of companionship, intellectual amusement and rational enjoyments, especially on Sabbaths and Festivals, as also on weekly evenings when the day's work of the toiler is over—this is the object of the Reading Room.

We say advisedly the Reading Room is not an *unmixed* good. It is not good to attract men, especially young men, from home. Still, those who know how the Sabbath is sometimes desecrated in certain neighbourhoods of London will well understand the pressing necessity for such an institution as the one just founded under the auspices of the חברת מרביצי תורה.

We are anxious to render honour where honour is due; and we unhesitatingly say that the real merit of the practical embodiment of the idea is due to the generous and public spirited President of the Association, Mr. Samuel Montagu—a gentleman constantly ready to promote with work and purse, thought and skill, all benevolent efforts, whether for an educational or other object. Mr. Montagu has not only paid the first year's rent of the premises engaged for the Reading Room and its appendages, but he has also defrayed personally the expences incurred in adapting the premises to their intended object. We gladly place on record this marked instance of *useful* beneficence—or we might rather, and without exaggeration, designate it munificence. The benefit that accrues from money wisely spent is so great, that it especially behoves men of means to listen to the promptings of the head as well as of the heart; and the due application of the wealth with which Heaven has endowed them assumes the proportions of a gigantic responsibility. To do good in such manner that generations may profit by it, is the highest practical virtue of humanity.

The Sabbath Lectures instituted by the Association were not so completely a success as might have been desired. At first they pleased by their novelty; but gradually the attendance became thinner, and new guests were not attracted to the spiritual banquet prepared for them. The plan now about to be realized satisfies the requirement of proper Sabbath entertainment.

We do not affect to believe that the attractions of a Reading Room are required to counterpoise the attractions of a public house, because overindulgence in inebriating drink is not a besetting sin of our people. But they are, on the whole, a virtuous and moral people; they are not quite free from a proclivity to other degrading and debasing pursuits; and the abstention from work on the Sabbath offers some temptation to them. The gambling house and the "gaff" are to be eschewed as thoroughly and fought against as sturdily as the tavern and the ale house. We do not affect to indulge in ecstacies of terror as to the impropriety of the mode in which the Sabbath is observed among our poor. Actual experience of the street life of a Jewish Sabbath teaches us not to paint it in hues too gloomy. Still there is much to remedy; much to ameliorate. The improvement of our people is a signal duty of Jewish life. We must make our working classes better. We must raise them in the moral, social, intellectual, and industrial scale. This is an aim that it behoves all right minded men to pursue. As a community, the Jews have never been unmindful of this object. They sought to pursue it by means of schools many years ago. They sought it to pursue it by means of lectures within and without synagogue. Nearly half a century has elapsed since the first of such lectures—at least the first in London—was organised in the Free School. They have sought to pursue it in more recent days by the support (perhaps not very liberal support) extended to the Association for the Diffusion of Religious Knowledge, and by the efforts of the Association for Lectures to Working Men—a movement which should have been affiliated to the former Association; for it is certainly at *least* as much within its scope as is the new object of its paternal care. We are disposed to believe that the establishment of the Reading Room will be a most important step towards the attainment of the desired object—or, rather, we should say an important step in advance. For an object that moves farther and farther as time proceeds can never be fully attained. The train of improvement made up by coupling many vehicles of different classes, proceeds on a road o progress which is interminable—at least its terminus is unseen by us. Our efforts must tend day by day to render our fellow men what we hope to be ourselves—wiser, better, happier. This, as we take it, is the intention of the promoters of the Reading Room and of the benevolent and public spirited gentleman who is, in effect, its founder.

But we would willingly confirm the words of Mr. Montagu as to the success of the movement greatly depending on the management. This is so. Much, very much, depends on the choice of a superintendent, and on the wisdom of the Committee charged to control the arrangements. If the manager be some

"Vain man,
Drest in a little brief authority,"

he will do mischief, and in the event of such an appointment we hope the Committee will make his authority particularly brief by having the courage to dismiss him. There must not be too much interference with the visitors. Working men cannot be controlled like little children, nor patronised—nay, nor even petted. Yet it is too common to find the working classes governed by a mixture of despotism and patronizing degrading to the administrator and the administered. The Reading Room is, we are aware, only an experiment; but under proper and judicious control we believe it will be successful. We pray that this may be the result of the exertions of the promoters, and of the generosity of the President. We pray that there may be good seed sown, which may fructify, not only in this generation, but in the next and future generations. If we can improve and elevate the working classes, the influence will permeate every stratum of society: to use a hackneyed expression, it will leaven the mass, it will level it up. We can imagine no greater happiness for a man than to feel that in some way through his efforts the world is growing better around him—that he is giving his little modicum of help to the great scheme of Progress towards a higher order of social being—that when his time shall come for quitting this life, he may, even if he leave behind him no wealth to transmit to his kindred, no works of literature, art or science to perpetuate his name, no social rank to bring his family into distinction, no children to bless his memory—at least he will leave behind him a world, made in some way—and made so long as the world shall last—better, happier and wiser, by the thought of his brain, the work of his hands, or the goodness of his heart.

Decoration.—His Majesty the King of Sweden and Norway has conferred on Mr. Edward Joseph the Order of Gustavus Vasa, for services rendered in connection with the Arts, of which His Majesty is, we believe, a great patron. The decoration was conferred by the king personally, which, of course, enhances its value.

Mentmore.—On Wednesday, Mr. Gillions, of Bedford, delivered his interesting and humorous lecture on "Her Majesty's Mails," at the request of the Baroness Mayer de Rothschild, at Mentmore, before a large audience, who were thoroughly pleased with the evening's entertainment. The lecturer is one of the masters of the Harpur Schools at Bedford. The lecture was given to the parishioners of Mentmore, at the expence of the Baroness Mayer de Rothschild, who, after the lecture, regaled the audience with coffee and cakes. The lecture was heard with great attention, and, at its close, one of the parishioners proposed votes of thanks to the Baroness and to the lecturer. The Baroness sent a carriage to Leighton to meet Mr. Gillion; and all possible attention and kindness were shown to him.

Dawlish.—The *Exeter and Plymouth Gazette* contains an extraordinarily long account of a Jewish marriage at Dawlish. A daughter of Mr. Leon Solomon was the bride. On the wedding day the Post Office, the hotels, the principal shops, and various parts of the town were decorated with banners, and crowds collected at the house in which the marriage was performed, immense cheering bearing audible evidence of the number of the assemblage. The marriage was performed by the Rev. M. B. Levy, chief minister of the Western Synagogue, London. His address was based on a Scriptural passage from Ezekiel. Although we object to chronicle ceremonies of a private nature, we can scarcely object to do so on this occasion, seeing that the munificence of the bride's family occasioned an intense effect in Dawlish, as the South Devon paper evidences. The following extract is a proof: "Mr. Solomon presented £10 to the Vicar of Dawlish for distribution among the needy. A dinner was given to workmen, railway *employés* and ringers (who had pealed the church bells loudly all day). The company numbered 60 in all. *Dawlish never witnessed such a wedding*."

Edinburgh.—A sermon was recently preached at Edinburgh Synagogue by the Rev. Mr. Rittenberg. We regret we have not space for it. His text was the dying charge of King David to his son Solomon. The preacher urged that David addressed himself at some length to his son, admonishing him to keep the statutes, commandments, judgments and testimonies, knowing the peculiar bent of Solomon's mind; and desiring to warn him against the philosophical analysis of faith—a warning necessary in the present day, when the young all think themselves Solomons. This statement of David, this dying admonition, should form part of our daily thoughts, for no one knew when his end would come, and it was well to be prepared.

BAYSWATER SYNAGOGUE.

A General Meeting of the members of the Bayswater Synagogue was held on Sunday last. The meeting was held in the vestibule of the Synagogue. Mr. Sampson Lucas occupied the chair. There was a very large attendance of seatholders, and lively interest was manifested in the proceedings. The meeting had been convened "for the purpose of considering the question of the enlargement of the Synagogue building, consequent on the present want of accommodation, and the prospect of a further demand for seats, owing to the continued increase of the Jewish population in the neighbourhood of the Synagogue."

The Chairman, in opening the proceedings, addressed the meeting at length in reference to the question of enlarging the present Bayswater Synagogue. He gave statistical particulars of the number of seats which were occupied, and of the alterations and additions effected at different times by the committee for the purpose of procuring increased accommodation, and said that in the body of the synagogue there were at present but thirty to forty vacant seats. Of these seats, there were but four that were not situated in a most uncomfortable part of the building. There were not any vacant seats in the ladies' gallery. Within a mile and a quarter of the Synagogue there were 140 Jewish families that did not belong to any Synagogue. The members of these families could not be accommodated with seats in the Bayswater Synagogue because there were no suitable seats to let in the body of the Synagogue and none at all in the ladies' gallery. He believed there were three principal objections to the proposal of the Executive Committee to enlarge the present building. The objections first consisted in two counter-proposals; one was to build a separate Synagogue in another district; secondly, to erect a new building on the site of the present Synagogue; and thirdly, there was an objection raised to enlarging the building, because it was said that the Synagogue was not full on the ordinary Sabbaths and Festivals. As to building a separate Synagogue, the Chairman said that he thought it would be folly indeed to erect a new building, with all the heavy attending expenses of a separate management, when they had an able staff of officers, who were quite capable of efficiently fulfilling their duties in a Synagogue double the size. The executive, in deliberating upon the question of enlarging the Synagogue, had thought it advisable to consult Mr. N. S. Joseph, who had superintended its erection. In seeking the advice of Mr. Joseph upon the desirability and cost of enlarging the building, the committee had not in anyway bound themselves to employ that gentleman. The executive would take care that the best man only should be employed, without any regard to personal considerations. The Chairman then gave detailed particulars as to the yearly increase in the number of the members of the Synagogue, and the yearly increase of its revenue. The Synagogue had last year paid over £1,348 for the general purposes of the United Synagogue. The building was free from debt, and was the property of the United Synagogue. The Board of Management, in bringing forward the question of enlarging the Synagogue, were thoroughly convinced that the enlargement would tend materially to the benefit of the United Synagogue. The committee were perfectly convinced that the enlargement would also cause the revenue of the Synagogue to be greatly increased. The questions which the executive had put to Mr. Joseph had been chiefly the probable cost, and whether the building could be enlarged without injuriously interfering with the architectural effect of the building. In answer to those questions, Mr. Joseph had prepared plans explaining how the building could be enlarged, by extending the aisles and throwing the vestibule into the body of the Synagogue; by altering the staircases another vestibule equally large would be provided, and other alterations which would materially add to the size of the building and enable it to afford increased accommodation. After giving some further details of Mr. Joseph's plans, the Chairman said that the estimated cost of the alterations was £6,000. An eminent firm of builders had signified their willingness to carry out the plans for a sum of £5,823. There could be but little doubt as to the advantage of enlarging the building at a cost of £6,000 to 7,000, rather than to build another Synagogue costing £12,000 to £14,000. The time required to carry out the alterations would be about six months. He thought that the best time of the year would be between Passover and New Year. He, however, doubted whether the alterations could be carried out during this year. The Executive Committee had felt it to be but right to call a meeting of the seatholders, because the committee had been elected only to conduct the internal management of the Synagogue—not to enlarge it. Besides there would be a better chance of success when the committee laid their proposal before the General Council of the United Synagogue, if they were supported by the approval of the seatholders. He could not but regret that the building had not originally been built larger. It must, however, be a source of much satisfaction to all to note that—notwithstanding the apathy and indifference of the present day, the danger of which to their religion was more to be feared than the persecution of the past—that they had met that day to consider how best to give increased accommodation to those who were anxious to attend their Synagogue. The circumstance would also go far to prove that the love of their religion was not confined to the poorer classes of the community, but was also displayed by those who lived in the neighbourhood of the Bayswater Synagogue. The Chairman concluded by moving a resolution to the effect that, "in consequence of the present inadequate accommodation in the synagogue, and it appearing desirable to provide for a prospective increase of seatholders, owing to the continued increase of the Jewish population in the neighbourhood of the synagogue, the present building be enlarged, provided that the enlargement can be accomplished with due regard to cost, convenience, and architectural effect."

Mr. D. Benjamin seconded the resolution. He said that there was but little necessity to add to the remarks of the Chairman in support of the resolution. He spoke of the want of accommodation in the Synagogue, especially in the ladies' gallery. It had been said that instead of enlarging the synagogue, another should be built in Belsize Park or St. John's Wood; but there were but two of their members who resided in Belsize Park, and but four who lived in St. John's Wood. The want of further accommodation in the present building had arisen from the circumstance that there were about 140 Jewish families who lived within a mile and a quarter of the synagogue, and who had not been enabled to occupy seats therein because there were not any to let. If it were found necessary or desirable to build a synagogue in Belsize Park, he should be glad to contribute towards a fund raised for that purpose; but such a building would not relieve the Bayswater Synagogue. In the present state of the finances of the United Synagogue it would be folly to ask the General Council to defray the cost of the enlargement. He should propose that the money be borrowed. There was no necessity to make a general subscription, nor would it be well to diminish the present annual balance paid over for the general purposes of the United Synagogue. The consent of the General Council should be asked to borrow the amount of the cost of the alteration. He would undertake to borrow the amount required at a very moderate rate. After a few further remarks, Mr. Benjamin said that if it were found that the enlargement of the building could not be made without spoiling its architectural beauty, he should be sorry to see the alterations carried out. In conclusion, he hoped that there would be unanimity of opinion upon the question before the meeting.

Mr. S. Montagu said there was a strong feeling of opposition among the seatholders to the scheme of enlargement as proposed by the executive committee. The chairman had stated that there were but three objections to the enlargement of the synagogue. The objections which could be raised to the scheme were, however, very numerous. The estimated cost of the alterations had been stated to be £6,000; but every one acquainted with architects' and builders' estimates knew that that sum was most likely to be swelled to £8,000. That sum was, he believed, quite sufficient wherewith to build another synagogue. Then if the estimated cost was likely to be exceeded, the estimated time might also be extended. Were the congregants, then, to be deprived of a synagogue for eight or nine months? Again, it did not matter whether the money were borrowed or not, the object in view was to spend it. It had been a growth of several years which had led to the present increase in the number of the occupied seats. He thought that the further increase would be still more gradual. For but one year had the synagogue been enabled to pay over its full share of the general communal burden. He thought that the committee were not warranted to go to the General Council to ask its consent to the outlay of the large sum required to enlarge the present building. The synagogue was but seldom full. Even on the Day of Atonement the seats were chiefly occupied by strangers, who had been permitted to occupy the seats by their friends while they were out of town. He deprecated a monopoly in synagogues. He believed the synagogue which it was proposed to build in other neighbourhoods would attract Jews to reside therein. If synagogues were built in Brompton, Notting Hill, St. John's Wood, and Belsize Park, he believed that more Jews would be attracted to those neighbourhoods. There was a decided movement among the Jewish community in London to migrate still farther West. Mr. Montagu also alluded to the want which existed of a burial-ground in the West-End of London. In conclusion, he said that he would support the adjournment *sine die* of the question of enlarging the synagogue or the appointment of a committee to consider the question, whose report might be printed and circulated among the seatholders.

Mr. A. H. Moses said that he declined to look at the question before the meeting from a financial point of view; nor could he look upon the Bayswater Synagogue as a commercial enterprize. He considered the question from another view—the general good of the community. It was found among other communities that where there was an increase in the number of worshippers, another building was erected; but he doubted whether it was wise to pull down a building which had been already enlarged and "hacked about." He admired the zeal which had been displayed by the executive; but he thought they were concerned rather with the aggrandisement of the Bayswater Synagogue than with the general good of the community. He supported the postponement of the question, so that full information might be supplied to the members in order to enable them to arrive at a matured decision. He hoped that the executive would consent to an alteration of their resolution so as to prevent its rejection.

Mr. S. Schloss, after referring to the remarks of the previous speakers said that he deprecated the idea of building a synagogue where they was no community. It was wrong that gentlemen should be deprived of the opportunity of attending a synagogue which they were anxious to attend, for the purpose of providing a synagogue where there was not, perhaps, a sufficient number of Jews to form a *minyan*. He believed that the "migration further West" would not extend itself, owing to the attractions of Hyde Park and Kensington Gardens. Mr. Schloss spoke at further length pointing out the necessity for increased accommodation in the ladies' gallery.

Mr. Edwin L. Samuel supported at some length the appointment of a committee to fully investigate the question before the meeting. He said there could be little doubt but that the accommodation at present afforded by the Bayswater synagogue was insufficient. The only difference of opinion seemed to exist as to whether the present building should be extended or whether there should be another building erected, There was not sufficient data before the meeting to enable the seatholders to arrive at a decision. He thought that by far the better course to pursue would be to remit the question to a committee, who would have means of collecting detailed information of which there seemed to be then a great want. The

committee could prepare a report which would be printed and circulated among the seatholders. The decision of the members would then have more weight, there would then be more chance of their decision being approved of. In conclusion he moved an amendment: "That a committee of fifteen be appointed to take into consideration the necessity of additional accommodation for public worship; and, after obtaining all statistical and other information, that a report be submitted to the members."

Mr. M. H. BENJAMIN said that he hoped there would be unanimity upon the question. It had been impossible to follow the statistical information given in the lucid address of the chairman. To meet the views of all, he suggested an addition to the original resolution to the effect that a committee of seatholders be appointed to consider the question of enlargement. He fully agreed with the necessity of enlarging the present building.

Mr. L. GOLDBERG, in a speech of some length, seconded the amendment of Mr. E. L. Samuel. He opposed the enlargement of the synagogue. He said another synagogue could be built for the cost of enlargement. A synagogue could be built for £5,000 or £6,000, as had been done in the instance of the North London Synagogue. He strongly deprecated confining the building of synagogues to but one or two parts of the metropolis. The information before the meeting was very vague. The meeting had been told there were 140 Jewish families residing within a mile and a quarter of the synagogue that did not belong to the synagogue; but they were not told that the members of those 140 families would positively belong to the synagogue if it were enlarged. He firmly believed that if another building were erected, twice 140 would soon belong to it. He pointed out, as an instance, the North London Synagogue, in the neighbourhood of which, but a short time since, Jewish public worship was celebrated in a small room. Now, a large synagogue had been built, and already it was found to be barely large enough and the synagogue was full to overflowing. The Bayswater synagogue was not a joint stock company. The object of the members was rather to promote religious worship. How that object could best be met, was the question before the meeting. He certainly thought religious worship would best be promoted by building more synagogues. The more synagogues there were the more worshippers there would be.

Mr. J. BERGTHEIL strongly supported the enlargement of the synagogue. He was fully convinced of the benefits which would result from enlarging the building. The question of building another synagogue was not before the meeting, nor could they discuss it. In referring to the subject he wished to draw attention to the fact that it was not only necessary to raise funds to build a synagogue, but it was also necessary to be assured that there would certainly be a sufficient number of worshippers to maintain the synagogue. He thought but few would object to walk a short distance to attend such a service as that held at the Bayswater synagogue. It must also be remembered that the present accommodation of the synagogue was not even sufficient for the families of its present congregants. The executive had no private interest in the matter; their interest was that of the general body of seatholders.

Mr. H. H. COLLINS said that he rose to speak upon the question before the meeting with feelings of great delicacy. He was, however, disinterested in the subject. The Bayswater Synagogue reflected the highest credit upon those who had designed and superintended its building. Its design was most chaste and beautiful. He regretted the previous abortive attempt which had been made to enlarge the building. The members should have opportunities afforded them of inspecting and thinking over the proposed plans for enlarging the synagogue. He characterised the proposal of enlargment as absolute Vandalism. To prevent any misconstruction being put upon his remarks, he emphatically declared that it would be unfair, if they decided on enlarging the synagogue, to employ any one else but Mr. Joseph and Mr. Salomon to carry out the enlargement. [Mr. Collins was about to refer to the plans upon the table, which had been prepared by Mr. Joseph, but was interrupted by the Chairman, who said that it was not sought to ask the meeting to decide upon any definite plan for enlarging the synagogue. The meeting was only asked to affirm the necessity of the building being enlarged. The manner in which the enlargement should be carried out was an after consideration. The Committee agreed with Mr. Collins in his argument that the synagogue ought not to be enlarged at the expense of the architectural effect of the building.]—Mr. Collins, in continuing his remarks, said that he firmly believed that the enlargement of the synagogue could not be made with a due regard to the architectural beauty of the building. It would be proposed to take down two sides of the building, to build deep and uncomfortable galleries in which it would be almost impossible to hear. To enable their occupants to see, the galleries would have to be constructed at a deep gradient, which would cause them to have a very ugly appearance. The proposed alteration would also seriously interfere with the acoustical properties of the building. Not the slightest blame could be attributed to the architects who would prepare the plans, for it was not possible to alter the building without spoiling its chaste and beautiful design. Mr. Collins referred to the estimated cost, and said he did not believe that it would be confined to the amount stated. The Bayswater Synagogue had created the Jewish character of the neighbourhood, and if other synagogues were built, other similar neighbourhoods would be created. There was a crying necessity for synagogues in other parts of London. Having regard to the religious polity of the community, there should be no monopoly in synagogues, but other synagogues should be built. The Bayswater Synagogue was not sufficiently in the extreme west of London when Jews were found to reside in large numbers some distance further west. He believed that the reconstruction of the building would tend to its architectural beauty being entirely spoilt.

After a few remarks by Mr. SEWILL, Mr. E. H. BEDDINGTON and Mr. A. L. COHEN,

Mr. HENRY SOLOMON suggested the embodiment of the amendment and the resolution so as to secure unanimity of opinion upon the question before the meeting.

After a short discussion, the suggestion of Mr. SOLOMON was adopted and the following resolution was proposed and seconded:—

"That a committee, consisting of seventeen gentlemen, be appointed to consider the question of affording increased accommodation to the inhabitants of this district, consequent on the want of accommodation in the present synagogue; and that the said committee be requested to report the result of their deliberations to the seatholders of the synagogue."

A somewhat desultory discussion then took place. The amended resolution was finally unanimously adopted.

The following gentlemen were appointed members of the committee: the two Wardens; Messrs. E. H. Beddington, M. H. Benjamin, J. Bergtheil, A. L. Cohen, H. L. Cohen, H. H. Collins, E. A. Davidson, L. Joseph, Lawrence Levy, H. L. Lucas, S. Montagu, A. H. Moses, C. Samuel, E. L. Samuel, S. Schloss.

A vote of thanks to the chair concluded the meeting.

THE PRINCE OF WALES.

Restored to health once more is he,
Who was so near Eternity.
A nation's prayer, a people's cry,
Have reached the ear of the Most High;
And He in mercy has looked down,
And saved the Heir to England's crown.
The tide it ebbed so very low,
We whispered: Would he live or go?
So dim the light, so faint the flame,
We hardly dared to breathe his name,
For fear the light might wane outright,
And turn the day to darkest night.
A mother's grief, a wife's sad prayer,
A brother's help, a sister's care,
Combined with tender watchful aid,
Preserved the life we feared would fade.
Oh, God! how humbly at Thy shrine,
We thank Thee for this gift divine;
We bid our hearts no longer mourn,
For night has passed—'tis welcome dawn!
And now with joy the nation hails,
Its future King, the Prince of Wales!

Ferrybridge House. EMILIE WOOLF.

FRANCE.

The *Archives Israelites* observes that the loss of the two provinces of Alsace and Lorraine tells heavily on the budget Jewish worship in France. There will be a reduction of 90,000 francs in the government subsidy, making abut two fifths less than the sum previously allotted to the cost of Jewish worship. The French Government proposes, however, to compensate for the loss of the two consistorial seats of Metz and Colmar by creating two new ones at Lille and Belfort; to increase by 10,000 francs the allowance to the Rabbinical College; and to the salaries of the Jewish ecclesiastics—10,000 francs per annum, the salary of the Chief Rabbi of France not being sufficient, as our cotemporary remarks, to uphold worthily the dignity of the Chief Ecclesiastical dignitary of French Judaism.

The Chief Rabbis Isidor and Zadoc Kahn had an audience of the Emperor of Brazil during His Majesty's stay at Paris. According to the *Liberte*, the rabbis pronounced the Hebrew salutation usual on such occasions, which the Emperor, on the rabbis taking their leave, returned in the same tongue. The conversation turned on the civil and religious position of the Jews of Brazil, whose number was increasing daily, the most eminent firms in the capital, Rio de Janeiro, belonging to the Jewish religion. His Majesty assured the rabbis that perfect religious equality should be established in his country, and toleration extended to all forms of worship.

In accordance with a decree issued by the president of the Republic, Baron Alphonse de Rothschild, president of the Northern Railway Company, has been named a member of the committee of the International Exhibition.

The French Academy has elected M. Derenbourg, one of its honorary members; which, says the *Revue Israelite*, is a recognition of M. Derenbourg's fitness to succeed the lamented Münk as Professor of Oriental languages at the College de France.

The correspondent of a contemporary says that "Baron Rothschild has raised a very great question in a court of law, which has been decided against him; but he is going to appeal. During the Commune he was forced, under the threat of an execution, to pay the taxes levied by the Communal Government. The Tribunal of First Instance has ruled that the State knows nothing of the receipt of the Communal officials, and that he must pay his taxes over again. . . . . . I cannot yet think the Court of Cassation will sanction the judgment against Baron Rothschild."

UNIVERSITY OF LONDON.—In the first L.L.B. Law Examination Pass List, Mr. B. L. Mosely (private tuition,) passed in the second division.

[ADVT.]—HOLLOWAY'S PILLS AND OINTMENT.—Health to the sick, strength to the weak, and perfect digestion to the dyspeptic. Purifying and renovating properties of a remarkable kind are the characteristics of these remedies. The poor sufferer well nigh worn out by lengthened disease, may still be strengthened and restored by the tonic influence of these medicaments. In dyspepsia, loss of appetite, flatulence, and liver complaints, while the Pills are taken, the Ointment should be rubbed over the digestive organs. In heart and chest complaints it should be rubbed on the back and chest as assiduously as salt is rubbed into meat. By steady perseverance with this treatment, the blood is purged of all impurities, and the whole animal system thoroughly regulated.

THANKSGIVING SERVICE.

The following is the form of Prayer and Thanksgiving for the recovery of H.R.H. the Prince of Wales, which is to be offered up on Sabbath next, the 27th instant, in all the Synagogues under the supervision of the Chief Rabbi:

אל המושיע · אין מחבש ואין מעלה ארוכה זולתך · בהתעטף עלינו רוחנו · אליך שתענו בעד
הנאהב יורש עצר Prince of Wales, חבלי שאול סבבוהו · קדמוהו מוקשי מות ·
אמרנו בדמי ימיו ילך · פקד יתר שנותיו · בצר לנו כלב אחד זעקנו אליך ותרפאהו : נבואה
לפניך היום להודות לשמך על חסדך ועל אמתך · כי הורת את רופאיו דרך מישור ותחלימהו ·
הי חי הוא יודך : וכאשר בחמלתך רחמתו כן תנטלהו ותנשאהו · החזק בימינו · ומהרה
כשמש יצא בגבורתו : יהי שבטו שבט נעם · על דבר אמת וענוה · לאהוב צדק ולשנא רשע ·
ויהי כזית הודו עם אשת נעוריו חמדת חנשים · יציצו ויפריחו בניהם בנטיעים משרש דור ודור ·
אב לבנים יודיע אל ישועתך :

אל דאי · הודינו לך אלהים על רחמיך אשר גמלת עם גברת ממלכות Queen Victoria,
נחמת נפש האם באמרך למלאך אל תשלח ידך אל בנה הבכור · ראית כי צדקתה תופיע
פני תבל · תדין לאמים במישרים · וכל העמים ילכו איש בשם אלהיו · ולכן תאות לבה נתתה
לה וארשת שפתיה בל מנעת : אנא המשילה לארך ימים · תשר עלינו עוד שנים רבות · יהי
הדרך על בניה נצרי נעמנים · ואת כל בית המלוכה תברך ותרומם : וכאשר מכנף הארץ
הזאת זמירות שמענו כן יודוך עמים לעולם · לא ישמע חמס ושוד בגבולינו · מצות פי שלטון
עוד ישמרו תמלא הארץ דעה ושלום אמת יכון עד בלי ירח · וירנו כל בשר יחדו ויאמרו תמיד
יגדל יי ויגל יעקב בנאלת ישראל : אמן :

[TRANSLATION.]

O God! Thou art our Saviour, there is none that can heal beside Thee! Our soul fainted within us when the sorrows of death encompassed our beloved Prince of Wales. We said, in the bloom of his days he will go to the gates of the grave: he is deprived of the residue of his years; and in our distress we cried unto Thee with one heart, and Thou didst hear our prayer.

And now we come before Thee this day, to thank Thee for Thy loving kindness and tender mercies. For Thou didst guide his physicians in the right path, and didst give him strength, so that he liveth to praise Thy Holy Name. O Lord, as Thou hast now redeemed him in Thy love and in Thy pity, so mayest Thou shield and protect him all his days. May he speedily be restored to perfect health, and go forth rejoicing as the sun in his strength. May his staff be the staff of truth and meekness, may he ever love righteousness and hate wickedness. Grant that he dwell in bright happiness with the wife of his youth, the pearl of women, the Princess of Wales; may their children blossom and flourish to the joy of many generations, and the father to the children make known Thy mercies.

Thou hast dealt graciously with Victoria, our dear Queen, in thus sparing her firstborn son unto her. Thou didst set Thy love upon her, because she ruleth all the nations under her sceptre with justice and judgment, and regardeth them all as her children. Thou hast granted her heart's desire, and hast not withheld from her the request of her lips. Prolong, we beseech Thee, her precious life, that she may direct her children and her children's children to keep the way of virtue; command Thy blessing unto all her Royal House.

And as Thou hast vouchsafed unto us to hear songs of joy and praise from the uttermost parts of this great empire, so grant that contentment and loyalty ever reign within her borders, and the voice of violence be not heard in our land. Fill the whole earth with the knowledge of Thee, O Lord, and cause abundance of peace to flourish as long as the moon endureth, so that all flesh may magnify Thee, and Israel rejoice in Thy salvation. Amen.

SPANISH AND PORTUGUESE SYNAGOGUE.

There is a notion of an almost traditional character in the London Jewish community that the ancient Spanish and Portuguese Congregation is behind the time. Judging from last Sunday's proceedings at Bevis-Marks Synagogue, one would say it is in advance of the time. The Privy Council order for prayer in the national church only appeared on Friday morning, yet on Sabbath during the morning service public announcement was made that a thanksgiving service would be held in Bevis Marks Synagogue on the following day during afternoon prayers.

On Sunday, at three o'clock, a congregation assembled in the majestic and ancient structure in Bevis Marks, where the special service was held.

After the ark had been opened, the 116th Psalm—the first exercise—was well sung by the Rev. Mr. Piza and the choir, and the afternoon service was then read. Afterwards the minister and choir intoned in alternate strophe and anti-strophe a selection of verses culled from the Psalms with considerable skill; their initial letters forming an acrostic of the name of His Royal Highness the Prince of Wales, Albert Edward.

The Rev. Haham then ascended the reading desk and delivered a discourse from the front of that structure. He first offered up a very beautiful and emphatic prayer in Hebrew and in English. We greatly prefer the arrangement adopted in the Portuguese Synagogue as to the preacher's position in delivering a sermon. No amount of authority, no amount of precedent, will ever reconcile us to the system of a preacher standing for half an hour or more with his back to the ark containing the Holy Scrolls of the Law. The Reverend preacher then referred to the public anxiety entertained during the illness of the Prince, when millions of British hearts beat in unison with the mother, the wife and the kindred of the Royal sufferer. Day by day he languished, but merciful Providence saved him. He hoped that this recall from the gates of death might act as a lesson to the patient, and urge him to greater service in the interests of humanity. The ways of Providence were inscrutable. Though we could not understand them we could draw a lesson from them. Among those who heard him many must have known by their life's experience a like anxiety and they could feel full sympathy.

When the Reverend Ecclesiastical Chief had concluded his impressive address, the choir, led by the melodious voice of the Rev. Mr. Piza, sang the 117th Psalm, together with a portion of the 118th Psalm and the first four and last four verses of the 136th Psalm. The tune was one of special beauty and jubilant character. The prayer for the Queen and Royal Family was then solemnly read by the Rev. Haham. The proceedings concluded with the choral singing of the 150th Psalm to an air written, we believe, by the late Mr. Moss. The evening service was then read by the Rev. Mr. Rocco.

We are reluctantly compelled to defer the insertion of the thanksgiving prayer, offered up by Dr. Artom, until our next week's issue.

LECTURES TO JEWISH WORKING MEN.

The third lecture of the present session of the Lectures to Jewish Working Men and their families was delivered on Sunday evening, at the Portuguese School-room, Heneage Lane, by Mr. A. G. Henriques. Several ladies and gentlemen, other than members of the working classes, evinced by their presence their interest in the delivery of these lectures. Among those present were: the Rev. P. Magnus, Mrs. P. Lucas and Miss Lucas, Messrs. L. Emanuel, F. G. Henriques, Mr. H. Lousada, Mr. F. D. Mocatta, &c.

The chair was taken by Mr. Ellis A. Davidson. The subject of the lecture was: "Nature's Tools—Water and Ice." The lecture was illustrated by several diagrams.

In introducing the lecturer, the Chairman said that not only did he welcome among them a "new hand," but he also had to express pleasure at seeing a new head and heart taking part in the good work of the lectures to the Jewish Working Men.

Mr. F. G. Henriques, who was greeted with applause, then delivered a highly instructive lecture upon the subject: "Nature's Tools—Water and Ice." The lecturer, in introducing his subject, spoke of the many persons who walked through life with "eyes and no eyes." He explained in a clear succint manner how, and by what means the surface of the earth had arrived at its present state; special attention being directed to the "graving tools of nature," as the lecturer styled "Water and Ice," and what influence they had had, and still have, in forming the earth's outline. The lecturer explained at length the upheaving and depressing forces which were being continually exerted over the surface of the globe. He showed in what manner (by the upheaving force) geologists believed mountains had been formed. An interesting explanation was given of the glacial formation; the explanation was assisted by references to a diagram of the Mattahorn and other diagrams. The lecturer dwelt in an eloquent strain upon the beauties of sunrise and sunset, as viewed among the mountains whose peaks were girt with perpetual snow. The formation of glaciers, by the pressure of the upper layer of snow upon the lower layer, was fully commented upon. An explanation, clear and simple, was given of the continual change, the ever varying, gradual, slow and methodical motion of the earth's surface; how and by what means the coast line of several countries had been considerably altered—in certain places owing a subsidence of the earth's surface; in others owing to the opposite force—the upheaving force. An ideal journey was taken by the lecturer to Brighton, and the origin of the chalk formations found along the route was illustrated. The gradual and torrential action of water largely occupied the attention of the lecturer. The river Nile and the annual overflow of its waters were commented upon. The formation of Deltas was fully explained. Lengthy but interesting and most instructive allusion was made to the action of Ice—more particularly of Glaciers. When giving an account of crevasses, the lecturer read a description of an adventure in a crevasse by Prof. Tyndall, owing to a misadventure by one of his guides on the Alps. A history was given of boulders, and by what means they had been transported to the places where they were principally found. After describing the glacial period, the lecturer "took stock," as he called it, of the lecture, by briefly summarising his previous remarks, and the lessons they should teach his hearers. The lecture terminated with a most eloquent and impressive peroration.

The concluding portion of this lecture was the best answer to those few who fail to discover the religious teachings of a scientific lecture. A purely scientific lecture was, in this instance, made the means of reverentially raising Heavenwards the thoughts of those who listened to the truly eloquent, soul-inspiring words of Mr. Henriques. A better knowledge of nature must, indeed, tend to a higher worship of Nature's God.

The Rev. P. Magnus moved a vote of thanks to Mr. Henriques, which was seconded by Mr. F. D. Mocatta.

In putting the vote to the meeting, Mr. Davidson expressed a hope that Mr. Henriques would not rest content in coming among them as one "working by the piece," but would consent to be taken on the roll of lecturers as a "regular hand."

The vote of thanks was carried by acclamation.

A vote of thanks to the Chairman—which was carried amid much enthusiasm—concluded the proceedings.

Erratum.—In the letter of Mr. Henry A. Isaacs on "The Beth Hamedrash," in our last week's issue, the word "collated" should have been *collateral*.

Metropolitan Free Hospital, City.—The aggregate number of patients relieved during the week ending Jan. 20th was—medical, 1079; surgical, 525; total 1604; of which 713 were new cases and 369 were Jews.

NOTICE OF REMOVAL.
SUPERIOR EDUCATION AND HOME FOR YOUNG LADIES.

IN APRIL, 1872, MRS. LEVERSON will REMOVE from 1, Reinhausser Chaussée, Göttingen, to a large and beautifully situated residence in one of the best and most salubrious parts of HANOVER, 4, THIERGARTEN STRASSE.

Mrs. Leverson has selected this City on account of its religious and social advantages, the excellence of its schools, and the well-known purity of the Hanoverian accent.

WELLESLEY HOUSE SCHOOL.
WELLINGTON ROAD, BRIGHTON.
Principal—SAMUEL BARCZINSKY

THE Course of Study includes the usual English subjects, Hebrew and Religion, Latin, French, and German (the two latter languages taught by native masters) Mathematics, Book-keeping, Gymnastics, Music, Singing—in addition to Drilling, Swimming, &c.

The pupils are prepared for the Oxford and Cambridge Local Examinations.

MILFORD HOUSE,
WELLINGTON ROAD, BRIGHTON.

A young ladies' school is carried on in a villa opposite Wellesley House School, and will, as heretofore, be under the immediate superintendence of Mrs. Barczinsky and Mademoiselle Dreyfus.

Both houses have been fitted up with a view to best answer the purposes which they are to serve.

Applications for prospectuses for both establishments will be readily attended to and every information given.

THE REV. J. H. COHEN, formerly Government Assistant Master at the National Jewish Educational Institution, and for many years Principal of Collegiate School, Ramsgate, has been induced, at the solicitation of parents anxious to place their children under his care, to RE-OPEN a BOARDING SCHOOL.

As Brighton is readily accessible from London; as numerous eminent teachers reside there; as it is celebrated for the salubrity of its climate; and as it has the advantage of a Jewish congregation, Mr. Cohen has decided on that locality for the establishment of a school, in which he will receive a limited number of pupils, to whom all the comforts of a home, with the excellences of individual supervision and private instruction, will be secured.

The curriculum of studies will be under the immediate direction of the Reverend Principal, assisted by a staff of competent tutors.

The domestic arrangements will be carried out under the superintendence of Mrs. Cohen.

The terms (commencing from the day of entrance), will be moderate and inclusive and with or without vacations, at the option of parents.

Applications to be addressed to the Rev. J. H. Cohen, SEA VIEW HOUSE, BUCKINGHAM ROAD, BRIGHTON.

BRIGHTON.
Remington House, 21, Powis Square, Brighton

YOUNG LADIES' EDUCATIONAL ESTABLISHMENT. Terms moderate and inclusive. French and German Resident Governesses and Professors for the various branches of study.

The MISSES COHEN have now been permanently established at Brighton for more than 8 years. They have a double house with 26 rooms in the Montpelier district, the most desirable and healthy west part of Brighton, and every accommodation for an additional number of pupils. They are now educating the daughters of some of the leading families of the Hebrew community, to whom they could refer any families wishing to place their children under their care. Special arrangements are made for the studies, and daily walks of those young ladies who are ordered to the sea side for their health, and are consequently unable to pursue the general routine of duties. Each pupil has a separate bed.—Applications and letters for terms to be addressed as above.

LADIES SCHOOL AT BRUSSELS.

CONDUCTED by MISS BLOEMENDAL, with the assistance of eminent masters and resident governesses. Reference kindly permitted to Mr. S. Lyons, Ethel Lodge, Alexandra-road, St. John's Wood, and to parents of past and present pupils.

For further particulars apply to the principal, 2 and 4, Rue Defacqz, Quartier Louise, Brussels.

BRUSSELS, 14, RUE SCHAVYE.
BOARDING SCHOOL FOR YOUNG LADIES.

MESDAMES GODCHAUX receive a limited number of pupils.

First-class Masters, Resident Governesses. Terms moderate. The highest references given if required.

For further particulars apply as above.

HERESON HOUSE ACADEMY
RAMSGATE.
PRINCIPAL—J. TRITSCH.
(Successor to the Rev. Emanuel Myers.)

THE course of education comprises the subjects usually taught at the public schools, and ensures a sound religious, classical, mathematical, and general education.

The house is large and airy, with an extensive playground, and situated close to Sir Moses Montefiore's Synagogue and College.

The social and domestic comforts to promote the happiness of the pupils, receive the most careful attention.

For terms and further particular apply to the above address.

5, Portsdown-road, Carlton-road
Maida Vale, W.

LORNE HOUSE COLLEGIATE BOARDING and DAY SCHOOL for YOUNG LADIES, conducted by MADAME ALPHONSE HARTOG, assisted by resident English and German governesses and an efficient staff of highly qualified professors.

Special classes for young ladies wishing to pass University examinations.

MONS. ALPHONSE HARTOG continues to give private lessons in French and German.

EDUCATIONAL ESTABLISHMENT FOR YOUNG GENTLEMEN.
FRANKFORT-ON-MAINE, GERMANY.

DR. FLEISCHMANN begs to inform families of the Jewish persuasion that he has removed from 15, Brückhofstrasse, to 18, Bleichstrasse—a much larger house, with extensive garden and play ground, and that the increased accommodation enables him to receive a few more pupils.

With the assistance of several first rate teachers superior instruction is given in every branch of education. The pupils have an abundant and wholesome diet, with home comforts and healthy exercise, and their moral and religious training receive constant attention.

For Prospectus address Dr. Fleischmann, 18, Bleichstrasse.

Reference has been kindly allowed to Mr. Jaques Hahn, Banker and Italian Consul Frankfort-on Maine.

NOTICE OF REMOVAL.
GROSVENOR ACADEMY, DAY AND BOARDING SCHOOL FOR YOUNG LADIES,
21, PYRLAND ROAD, HIGHBURY NEW PARK

MISS JOSEPH, late of 36, Grosvenor Road, begs to announce that in order to meet the steady increase in the number of her pupils, she has REMOVED to a larger establishment at the above address; containing excellent Class Rooms; and enabling her to accommodate a larger number of boarders.

Miss Joseph, assisted by eminent masters, as well as resident and daily governesses, offers, at moderate charges, to impart a Sound Education in English in all its branches, Hebrew, French, German, Latin, Music, Singing, Drawing, and Dancing; plain and fancy needlework.

Young gentlemen, under ten years of age, received.

PRIVATE COLLEGE for LADIES, conducted by MRS. DEWEY, 9, Spital-square, Bishopsgate Without. This establishment affords a superior education in English, French, Music, and Linear Drawing, for two guineas per quarter. The quarter to commence on the day of entrance. One half-quarter's notice must be given before the removal of a Pupil as only 12 ladies are taken. Every lady must attend regularly daily from ten till three. Extras:—German, £1 1; Singing, Solo, 15s., (by a lady); Drawing 10s. 6d.; Dancing, 10s. 6d.

A German Gentleman wishes to GIVE LESSONS in German, and in the Hebrew language and Literature, Talmud, &c., to private pupils, or would attend schools on moderate terms. Address M. Margolius, 19, Bolsover-street, Portland-road, W.

A young lady wishes to meet with a re-engagement as NURSERY GOVERNESS or Companion to a lady. Willing to make herself useful. Salary not such an object as a comfortable home.—Address R. B., 110, Cornwall Road, Westbourne Park.

WANTED, for the country, a Plain COOK (Orthodox). Wages £14 a year and all found. Address, stating age and references, B. S., Jewish Chronicle Office.

WANTED, a Jewish COOK with good reference.—Apply at 72, Inverness Terrace, Kensington Gardens.

A YOUNG PERSON requires a SITUATION as useful COMPANION. Would have no objection to teach one or two children. Salary secondary. Address A.G., 4, Henry-street, St. John's Wood, London.

MRS. ALLEN, Jewish MONTHLY NURSE, 34, Duke-street, Lincoln's Inn Fields. Can be highly recommended.

SOUTH DEVON (within ten minutes' walk of Exmouth Station)—A charmingly situate Marine Residence, occupying an elevated position, and commanding beautiful land and sea views, with tastefully laid out grounds of nearly four acres.

MESSRS. E. and H. LUMLEY are favoured with instructions to submit to AUCTION in the ensuing SPRING (unless previously disposed of by private treaty), the very desirable MARINE RESIDENCE, known as "Miramar," standing in its own grounds of nearly four acres, laid out in croquet lawn, flower beds and shrubberies; a good walled kitchen garden. The house, which is built of Devonshire marble with Bath stone dressings, has been fitted up with every modern convenience, and contains 16 bed and dressing rooms, bath room, noble dining and drawing rooms, handsome conservatory, second drawing room and breakfast room, and complete suite of domestic offices. The stabling consists of four stalls and double coach house, with rooms over.—Further particulars and orders to view of Messrs. E. and H. Lumley, Land Agents and Auctioneers, 67, Chancery-lane, and 31, St. James's-street, Piccadilly.

CAMDEN TOWN (Oakley Square). Four First-class Family Residences, let on lease and agreement, and producing £275 a year. Long lease. Moderate ground rent. To be sold at a very low figure. Apply to Messrs. E. and H. Lumley, 67, Chancery-lane. [15,115]

EDGWARE ROAD—Excellent Business Premises, with residence over, consisting of eight rooms. Let on lease for the whole term of about 40 years at £65 per annum. Price £600, at a ground rent of £10. Apply to Messrs. E. and H. Lumley, 67, Chancery-lane. [15,125]

HOLBORN.—Commandingly situate Business Premises, comprising Shop (46 ft. x 16 ft), six rooms above, and capital basement. Moderate rent. No premium. Full particulars of Messrs. E. and H. Lumley. 67, Chancery-lane. [15,136]

KENTISH TOWN.—Capital little Shop and premises with possession. Rent £30. Lease about 90 years. Ground rent £4 10s. Price 200 guineas lowest. Apply to Messrs. E. and H. Lumley, 67, Chancery-lane.

BLOOMSBURY SQUARE.—Capital FAMILY RESIDENCE, containing eleven bed-rooms and dressing-room, bath-room, three reception-rooms, billiard-room, and convenient domestic offices. Rent £100. Yearly tenancy. Lease will be granted. Price for furniture, including large billiard table, £500.—Apply to Messrs. E. and H. Lumley, Auctioneers and Land Agents, 67, Chancery-lane. (15,130).

UPPER BEDFORD PLACE.—Superior RESIDENCE, consisting of nine principal and secondary bed-rooms, pair of dining and drawing rooms, and the usual domestic offices. Cards to view of Messrs. and H. Lumley, 67, Chancery-lane.—(15,127).

MESSRS. E. & H. LUMLEY undertake the management of Railway and other Compensation cases, the sale of Houses, Reversions, Life Policies, Household Furniture and every other description of property. They have for sale Freehold and Leasehold Investments, secure and profitable ground rents, and business premises both for sale or letting. Full particulars at 67, Chancery Lane.

FREEHOLD HOUSE and SHOP PROPERTY. See LUMLEY'S FREE INVESTMENT REGISTER.

MESSRS. E. and H. LUMLEY, LAND AGENTS and AUCTIONEERS, 67, Chancery Lane, and 31, St. James's Street, Piccadilly

MARK JOSEPH, GROCER, OIL & ITALIAN MERCHANT, and IMPORTER of WINES and FOREIGN PRODUCE, Nos. 4 and 124, Leman Street, Whitechapel, begs respectfully to call attention to his very extensive stock of GROCERY OIL and FOREIGN PRODUCE.

FOREIGN כשר WINES, not to be excelled in any house in England. A single Bottle of the very finest Wine 2s. Muscatel, 2s. 6d. and 3s.

33, Montague-place Russell-square.

BOARD & APARTMENTS for ladies gentlemen, and married couples References exchanged. Apply to the Misses Alexander.

UNFURNISHED APARTMENTS—WANTED Sitting-room and Bedroom (with attendance) in close neighbourhood of Bayswater Synagogue, Maida Hill preferred. Address full particulars and terms, which must be moderate for a permanency, to B. K., Baldwin's Library, 18, Albert Terrace, Bayswater.

ONE-VOLUME EDITION OF ROTHSCHILDS' ISRAELITES.

Now ready, an Abridged Edition, in ONE VOLUME, fcp. 8vo., price 3s. 6d. cloth.

THE HISTORY AND LITERATURE OF THE ISRAELITES, according to the Old Testament and the Apocrypha. By C. and A. DE ROTHSCHILD.

London: LONGMANS, GREEN, and Co., Paternoster Row.

Please note the Address.—34, ALFRED STREET, BEDFORD SQUARE, and 7 Duke-street, Aldgate.

PREVIOUS to purchasing any kind of Prayer Books persons are requested to compare VALLENTINE'S EDITIONS with any others extant.

P. VALLENTINE, Publisher, Bookbinder Printer and Bookseller, has on sale all kinds of Jewish Publications, and every requisite for school synagogue, and private use.

P. VALLENTINE'S COPYRIGHT WORKS.

PENTATEUCH—Revised Edition, with the whole of the Prayers for Sabbath commencing Friday afternoon and ending with Saturday afternoon; also the time for commencement of Sabbath, Sedrahs and Haftorahs for next 20 years. Price 26s., unbound.

Important to congregations and others.—Several ספרי תורה with silver bells and other appurtenances, mantles, &c., complete for use, מגלות and שופרות ON SALE, CHEAP, warranted correct.

FESTIVAL PRAYERS, with translation by the late Rev. D. A. DE SOLA, and table of Holidays for 25 years ensuing.—Price 30s., unbound.

DAILY PRAYERS—With new translation by the Rev. A. P. MENDES, and a Compendium of Dinim, &c. Price 6s., unbound SELICOTH PROPITIATORY PRAYERS—Translated by Dr. D. ASHER. Price 5s., unbound, with tables of dates for every fast for the next 25 years.

Established nearly half a century.

ANN ABRAHAMS and SON, Hebrew and English Booksellers, Bookbinders, General Printers and Publishers, 35, St. Mary Axe, City.—The cheapest house for all kinds of Hebrew and English Prayerbooks, &c.

תפלה מכל השנה, Daily Prayers.—A new and revised Hebrew and English Edition compiled from Henry's Daily and Sabbath Prayer Books, which supersedes any Tephila yet published, the שמונה עשרה following each order of service. The only edition of the kind ever published. It also contains the whole of the Marriage Ceremony, Prayers for Circumcision, Redemption of the First born son, sections of the Pentateuch, and an entire new translation of the דינים (laws relating to the ritual). Price complete, cloth, 5s.; leather, 6s.; embossed leather, gilt edges, 7s. also an abridged edition, 4s., 5s., 6s.

מחזורים, Festival Prayers.—A new revised edition. Embossed leather, gilt edges, 35s. a set. Usual price, 42s.

חומש, הפטרות, וחמש מגילות, Pentateuch, Hebrew and English, with the whole of the service for the Sabbath throughout the year, with an entire new translation by an eminent Hebraist; accompanied with critical, grammatical, and exegetical notes and elucidations of numerous difficult passages; together with the five Megilloth in Hebrew and English, which no other English edition contains. Price, 5 vols., without prayers, 20s.; with prayers, 25s.

Hagadah, Hebrew and English, Illustrated Edition. Cloth, 1s. 6d.; without plates, 1s.

Interlineary Prayers, Primers, Creed Books, &c., for school and family use. All the above works in elegant bindings for Barmitzvah, birthday, and wedding presents; tephillin, Mezuzoth, Sitzits, Arbang Kanfoth, Woollen and Silken Talysim, at exceedingly low prices.

N.B. The above works are issued in weekly parts at 2d., 3d., 4d., 6d., and 8d., or volumes at 5s., delivered free to any part of London. A liberal discount to merchants. Commercial printing of every description. Estimates forwarded to any part of the kingdom.

FOLKSTONE.
HARVEY LODGE, CHERITON TERRACE, THE LEES.

MISS ALLEN (for upwards of twenty years housekeeper in the family of the late Mrs. R. I. Cohen, of Sussex House, Dover), has taken the above cheerful and commodious premises as a Lodging House for Jewish families.

The locality is especially desirable for invalids, being at once sheltered and near the sea.

Miss Allen has a VACANCY for ONE or TWO delicate CHILDREN for the Winter months.

References kindly permitted to many Jewish families.

WANTED, by a single gentleman, BOARD and LODGING in a respectable Jewish family. Neighbourhood of Finsbury preferred.—For terms, which must be moderate, address S. H., Jewish Chronicle Office.

LEASED LINES RENTAL TRUST BONDS OF THE

ATLANTIC AND GREAT WESTERN RAILWAY COMPANY.

DIRECTORS.

PRESIDENT—General GEORGE B. McCLELLAN, New York.

VICE-PRESIDENT—Hon. GEORGE B. WRIGHT, Cleveland, Ohio.

Lloyd Aspinwall, Esq. (Messrs. Howland and Aspinwall), New York.
S. L. M. Barlow, Esq. (Messrs. Barlow, Larocque and Macfarland), New York.
William B. Duncan, Esq. (Messrs. Duncan, Sherman and Co.), New York.
Abraham S. Hewitt, Esq. (Messrs. Cooper, Hewitt and Co.), New York.
Hon. Reuben Hitchcock, Cleveland, Ohio.
James B. Hodgskin, Esq., New York.
Henry F. Sweetser, Esq. (General Manager), Meadville, Pa.
John Tod, Esq., Cleveland, Ohio.
Laurence Wells, Esq. (Messrs. F. Schuchardt and Sons), New York.
Henry P. Sharp, Esq., London.
James McHenry, Esq., London.

AGENTS IN LONDON.
Messrs. BISCHOFFSHEIM and GOLDSCHMIDT, Founders' Court, Lothbury, E.C.

ISSUE OF $3,800,000, OR £760,000 STERLING 7 PER CENT. RENTAL TRUST BONDS, PART OF $5,500,000 OR £1,100,000 STERLING.

Specially secured and provided for by the Rental of Railways leased by the Atlantic and Great Western Railroad Company.

In Bonds to Bearer of $1,000, or £200 each.

Repayable at par in Gold in New York, or in Sterling in London, in 30 years, by an Accumulative Sinking Fund of 1 per cent. per annum.

Interest payable half-yearly on 1st January and 1st July, either in New York in gold, or in London in sterling at 4s. per Dollar, at the option of the holder. The first half-yearly interest will fall due 1st July, 1872.

The Sinking Fund will be applied by Half-yearly drawings on 1st May and 1st November, and the Bonds so drawn will be paid on the 1st July and 1st January following each drawing.

The first drawing will take place on 1st May, 1872.

ISSUE PRICE £83 PER CENT.

TRUSTEES FOR THE BONDHOLDERS.
Sir John Swinburne, Bart., Capheaton, Newcastle-on-Tyne.
Henry Wollaston Blake, Esq., M.A., F.R.S., 8, Devonshire-place, London.

PROSPECTUS.

The Bonds are created to provide the means of acquiring the following important Railways:—

1. The Cleveland and Mahoning Railroad, and the Hubbard Branch, now under lease to the Atlantic and Great Western Railroad Company for a remaining term of about ninety years, ending October 7th, 1962.

2. The Niles and New Lisbon and the Liberty and Vienna Railroads, now under agreement for lease to the Atlantic and Great Western Railroad for a like period.

These lines are in full operation, and form most important feeders to the Atlantic and Great Western line, connecting it with the great coal, iron, salt, and other mineral districts of the Mahoning Valley in Ohio, and with the city of Cleveland on Lake Erie.

The proceeds of the present issue of £760,000 Bonds will be sufficient for the purchase of the entire share capital and bonded debt of the Niles and New Lisbon and Liberty and Vienna Railroads; and also a majority of the share capital of the Cleveland and Mahoning Railroad and Hubbard Branch. Provisional agreements have already been concluded for the acquisition of all these securities. The right is reserved to the Trustees of issuing any part of the remaining portion of the total £1,100,000 Bonds, for the purpose of acquiring on similar terms a corresponding part of the balance of the share capital of the Cleveland and Mahoning Company.

The total fixed annual rentals to be paid by the Atlantic and Great Western Company under the leases amount to 253,448 dollars (gold), and 274,272 dollars (currency) together 527,720 dollars. Of this sum 82,180 dollars (currency) are required to pay the interest on 1,174,000 dollars outstanding 7 per cent. Bonds of the Cleveland and Mahoning Railroad Company. The remaining 445,540 dollars are divisible among the shareholders of the three leased lines. The proportion of this latter sum which will be received by the Trustees in right of the securities to be acquired with the proceeds of the present issue of £760,000 Bonds will be sufficient to provide for the interest and sinking fund on that amount. The difference, if any, in the exchange, will be borne by the Atlantic and Great Western Company. In the event of a further issue for the purpose of acquiring any part of the remaining shares of the Cleveland and Mahoning Company, there will be a proportionate increase in the amounts to be received by the Trustees.

The Shares and Bonds acquired with the proceeds of this issue will be held by the Trustees under a trust deed as a special security for the bondholders, and will be deposited in the Bank of England.

The Atlantic and Great Western Company covenants to pay to the respective companies the rentals stipulated in the leases by equal monthly instalments, with power, on the non-payment of the rentals or non-fulfilment of the conditions of the leases, for the Directors of the leased lines to re-enter and take possession of the properties for the benefit of the shareholders.

All expenses incidental to the trust will be defrayed by the Atlantic and Great Western Company.

At the end of 30 years, when the principal of the bonds of this loan will have been entirely redeemed by the operation of the sinking fund, the securities held by the Trustees will become the absolute property of the Atlantic and Great Western Company, which will thus acquire a corresponding interest in about 125 additional miles of railroad.

The Atlantic and Great Western Company reserves the right to pay off the bonds at any time during their currency at 110 per cent., on giving six months' previous notice to the holders.

Messrs. BISCHOFFSHEIM and GOLDSCHMIDT are authorised to open subscription lists for the above Bonds.

The price of issue is £83 per cent., payable as follows:—

£5 per Cent.	Deposit on Application.	
£15 ,,	on Allotment.	
£20 ,,	on 16th March,	1872.
£20 ,,	on 16th April	,,
£23 ,,	on 15th May	,,
£83		

Subscribers will have the option of prepaying the instalments, either on allotment or on any of the dates when they fall due, under discount at the rate of 5 per cent. per annum. The failure to pay any instalment will subject all previous payments to forfeiture, and cancel the allotment.

Scrip certificates will be issued against allotment letters and the bankers' receipts, and, after payment of the final call, will be exchanged for definitive bonds as soon as practicable.

Where no allotment is made, the deposit will be returned without deduction; and in case the allotment should not require the whole deposit, the surplus will be applied towards the amount payable on allotment.

Applications for the above bonds must be made in the annexed form, and accompanied by a deposit of 5 per cent., or £10 per Bond of 1,000 dollars, or £200 sterling.

Forms of Application may be obtained at the offices of Messrs. Bischoffsheim and Goldschmidt, Founders' Court, Lothbury; at the Imperial Bank, Limited, Lothbury; and of Messrs. P. Cazenove and Co., 52, Threadneedle-street, E.C.

Founders' Court, Lothbury,
24th January, 1872.

LEASED LINES RENTAL TRUST BONDS OF THE ATLANTIC AND GREAT WESTERN RAILROAD COMPANY.

Issue of $3,800,000 or £760,000 Sterling 7 per Cent. Rental Trust Bonds, part of $5,500,000 or £1,100,000 Sterling.

FORM OF APPLICATION.

To Messrs. Bischoffsheim and Goldschmidt.

Gentlemen,—Having paid to the Imperial Bank, Limited, Lothbury, London, the sum of £ as a deposit on my application for £ of the above-mentioned Issue of Bonds, I request that you will allot to me, in the terms of the Prospectus, dated 24th January, 1872, that amount or any less amount, and I engage to accept the amount so allotted, and to pay the further instalments thereon; and in default of due payment of instalments, I agree that my previous payments shall be liable to forfeiture by you

Name.............................
Address.............................
Description.............................
Signature.............................

Addition to be filled up if the Applicant desires to pay in full.

I desire to pay up my subscription in full, discount at 5 per cent. to be allowed theron for the intervening period.

Signature.............................

WITHERS, ENGLEFIELD and Co. Baker-street, and George-street, Portman-square, W., SUPPLY Jewish WEDDING DINNERS, Ball Suppers, and every other kind of entertainment, by contract, in town and country, in first class style. Every order with which they are favoured shall be arranged to meet the wishes of their patrons, and superintended by them personally. Everything supplied is of the very best quality, and all the Plate, China, Glass, and decorations are of the most modern description.—A Jewish Cook employed

WANTED, in a Jewish family, by a Lady and Gentleman, THREE UNFURNISHED ROOMS (with Board and attendance), situate between Blackman-street, Borough, extending to the neighbourhood of Kennington or Walworth. Apply personally or by letter to R. S., 28, Trinity square, Borough, S.E.

THE BERLIN PHOSPHATE SEWAGE AND MANURE COMPANY (Limited).

Incorporated under the Joint Stock Companies' Acts, 1862 and 1867.

Capital £300,000, in 30,000 Shares of £10 each. With power to increase.

First Issue, £150,000 in 15,000 Shares of £10 each.

£1 to be paid on Application.		
1 ,, ,,	Allotment.	
2 ,, ,,	February 15th.	
3 ,, ,,	April 15th.	
3 ,, ,,	June 1st.	

With option to subscribers to pay up in full on Allotment.

DIRECTORS.

IN LONDON.

Geo. Clerihew, Esq., Inspector-General of Hospitals, Addison-gardens, Kensington.
Major-General Green, 15, Eastbourne-terrace, London, W., Director of Phosphate Sewage Company (Limited)
Thomas Hugh Cockburn, Esq., 60, Pall-Mall, Middlesex, Director of Phosphate Sewage Company (Limited).
Emil Oppert, Esq. (Messrs. E. Oppert & Co.), 27, Leadenhall-street, E.C.

IN BERLIN.

Dr. Julius Beer, Officer of Health, Berlin, Grosse Presidenten Strasse, No. 1.
H. F. Eckert, Esq., Grosse Frankfurter Strasse, No. 1, Director of Works, &c.
Dr. Ziureck, Consulting Chemist to the Law Courts, &c., 127, Oranien Strasse.
H. Stachow, Esq., Royal Church Commissioner, Neue Koenig Strasse, 17.
(With power to add to their number.)

BANKERS—The Consolidated Bank (Limited) Threadneedle-street.

BROKER—W. Abbott, Esq., 10, Tokenhouse-yard.

SOLICITORS.
Messrs. Elmslie, Forsyth, and Sedgwick, 27, Leadenhall-street.
Mr. M. Riemann, Esq., 71, Spandauer Strasse, Berlin.

TECHNICAL MANAGER IN BERLIN.—Friedrich Schaeffer, Esq., Charlotten Strasse, 97, Architect and Consulting Commissioner for Building Purposes to the Municipality of Berlin, &c.

CONSULTING ENGINEER IN LONDON.—J. Bailey Denton, Esq., 22, Whitehall-place, Principal Engineer of the Land Drainage and Improvement Company.

SECRETARY.—J. Liebert, Esq.

Temporary Offices—1 and 2, Great Winchester Street Buildings, E.C.

PROSPECTUS.

This Company is formed for the treatment and utilization of the sewage and house refuse of Berlin, a capital of about one million inhabitants, and the operations will be carried on under the special approval of the municipality and police of the city.

As the sewerage of Berlin has been carried out only to a very small extent, the system adopted has been that of collecting the sewage from house to house at certain intervals, and these duties have been performed by private persons, at a highly remunerative charge. The interests of these several persons have been secured by this Company, and will be merged in the present undertaking, subject to the payment of the various sums for the purchase of their rights, including a manufactory of manure, and the plant, machinery, utensils, and live stock employed by them in their several businesses, amounting altogether to the sum of £15,800.

To turn the whole of the sewage of Berlin to the greatest profit, the Company has secured the exclusive right, for Berlin, of using the Phosphate of Alumina process, belonging to the Phosphate Sewage Company, which, according to the highest scientific authorities, is the only efficient precipitation process, and produces a very valuable manure.

It is also the intention of the Company, as soon as arrangements can be made for the purpose, to associate land irrigation with the manufacture of the solid manure, as a means of disposing of the liquid refuse. And with this view the Directors have secured the services of Mr. Bailey Denton, C.E., the Principal Engineer of the General Land Drainage and Improvement Company.

The house refuse, ashes, and dust of the city, together with the sewage intended for conversion into manure will be transported to lands situated on the River Spree, near Berlin, for the purchase of which lands provisional contracts have been entered into for sums amounting in the aggregate to a sum not exceeding £50,000, a considerable portion of which is stipulated to remain on mortgage, and to be paid off in easy yearly instalments. The lands are in the immediate neighbourhood of Berlin, and in consequence of the growing importance of that city as the capital of Germany, are daily increasing in value. The transport will be effected partly by railway and partly by river boats. The favourable situation of these properties permits of an easy collection of the sewage and refuse, and the profitable sale and conveyance of the manure.

The Company has secured from the concessionaire the benefit of the sewage and land contracts before referred to, and the exclusive right for Berlin to use the process of the Phosphate Sewage Company for the deodorization and utilization of sewage, for the sum of £30,000, and the Phosphate Sewage Company has agreed to supply this Company with all the Phosphate of Alumina required for the carrying out of their process at the market price. The demand for artificial manures being continually on the increase in Germany, and the Phosphate of Alumina being by far the cheapest source of Phosphoric Acid known, the manure manufactured by this Company will command a ready and profitable sale.

The Phosphate Sewage Company has been extremely successful in England, the £10 Shares standing at £28 to £29, or £18 to £19 premium.

According to calculations made upon the most moderate scale, and which can be inspected at the Company's offices, the annual receipts of the Company may reasonably be expected to amount to £129,960 18s. 9d., and the expenses (including the interest payable on the amount remaining on mortgage) to £69,676 17s. 6d., leaving a net profit of £60,284 1s. 3d., equal to about 40 per cent. on the issued capital. The great increase of profits to be derived from the Phosphate of Alumina process is not included in this calculation.

The directors express their conviction that this undertaking will prove a highly remunerative one for investment, and may here point to the flattering results which have attended all public undertakings in Berlin which have of late years been established with the aid of English capital.

The only contract entered into for account of the Company is an Agreement dated the 19th day of January, 1872, made between Julius Liebert, of No. 1 and 2, Great Winchester-street Buildings, in the City of London, Merchant, of the one part, and Samuel Vita Montefiore, of No. 8, Great Winchester-street Buildings, Great Winchester-street, in the City of London, Accountant, of the other part.

Forms of application for Shares may be obtained from the Brokers, Solicitors, and Bankers of the Company. When no allotment is made, all monies will be returned.

The Contract and Memorandum and Articles of Association of the Company may be inspected at the offices of the Solicitors of the Company, No. 27, Leadenhall-street.

JEWISH INDUSTRIAL SOCIETY.

10, Bury-court, St. Mary Axe.

Established for the purpose of teaching poor deserving young men a trade, whereby they may obtain their future living.

DONATION received with Thanks during the week: Messrs. L. and M. Samuel, L'pool, per Jewish Chronicle, £2 2 0.

Further donations will be thankfully received and acknowledged.

JEWISH WORKHOUSE.

123, WENWORTH STREET.

For the removal of aged and infirm Jewish paupers from Christian workhouses.

THE Committee of the above Charity gratefully acknowledge the receipt of the following DONATIONS:

J. Rousseau, Esq.	£1	1	0
B. Harris, Esq.		10	0
D. Samuels, Esq. (Landport) ...		10	0

J. Raphael, Esq., 6 Beds, pillows and bolsters.

Further donations will be thankfully received by Mr. S. A. Green, President, or any member of the committee.

I. BLOOMFIELD, Sec.

JERUSALEM.—The undersigned, just returned from this City, desires to get together a little money for a deserving and poor Israelite, who formerly got his living as a Dragoman, but who is now past work from old age, and who has his family, including an aged brother, dependent upom him. The following donations have been obtained:

Moses Joseph, Esq.	£1	1	0
Messrs. Lumley and Lumley ...	1	1	0
Messrs. E. and H. Lumley	1	1	0
N. L.		10	6
A. S.		10	6

HENRY LUMLEY.
31, St. James's Street, Piccadilly,

To whom Post Office orders and subscriptions may be paid, and who will acknowledge same in the Jewish Chronicle.

WANTED by a young gentleman, aged 22, a SITUATION either as COMMERCIAL TRAVELLER, Clerk or Warehousman, in Town or Country; or would be willing to accept a commission for Town only, or keep Sets of Books, for a few hours daily; or as Collector, &c. Having filled previous situations and undeniable references. Apply L. S. D., Deacon's, Leadenhall street.

WANTED, immediately, a respectable Jewish SERVANT, thorough in her work and able to attend to plain cooking. A Christian who has lived in a Jewish family not objected to. Apply at 8, King-street, Finsbury.

A SITUATION WANTED by a Jewish YOUNG MAN, aged 18, in a Fancy Goods' Warehouse or Clothier's. Willing to make himself generally useful. Country not objected to.—Address S. J., Jewish Chronicle Office.

חברת עזרת אלמנות

PHILANTHROPIC SOCIETY FOR THE RELIEF OF DISTRESSED WIDOWS.

ESTABLISHED A.M. 5586—1825.

PATRONS.

Sir M. Montefiore, Bart., F.R.S.
Baron L. de Rothschild, M.P.

THE President and Committee have the honour to announce that a DINNER in aid of the Funds of the Philanthropic Society will take place at the LONDON TAVERN, on TUESDAY, the 27th February, 1872, on which occasion

HENRY LOUIS COHEN, Esq.,
has kindly consented to take the Chair.

COMMITEEE AND STEWARDS.

Joseph Lazarus, Esq., President.
A. Rosenfeld, Esq., Vice-President.
Jacob Levy, Esq., Treasurer.

Rev. Herrmann Adler.	Rev. M. B. Levy.
E. Alex, Esq.	Alex. Levy, Esq.
A. Asher, Esq., M.D.	Hyam Levy, Esq.
Rev. B. H. Ascher.	Z. Lazarus, Esq.
Isaac Abrahams, Esq.	Lewis Lazarus, Esq.
David Benjamin, Esq.	Sander Lazarus, Esq.
Lewis Benjamin, Esq.	Lewis Marcus, Esq.
Anton Bendà, Esq.	S. L. Miers, Esq.
Mon. Barnett, Esq.	Samuel Moses, Esq.
E. H. Beddington, Esq	David Moss, Esq.
Alf. Louis Cohen, Esq.	B. Moss, Esq.
Joseph Davis, Esq.	S. E. Moss, Esq.
L. Franklin, Esq.	I. Pick, Esq.
Rev. A. L. Green.	Moss Phillips, Esq.
John Hyam, Esq.	Marcus Pool, Esq.
Maurice Hart, Esq.	Philip Solomon, Esq.
S. Heilbuth, Esq.	Henry Solomon, Esq.
H. A. Isaacs, Esq.	L. Schiff, Esq.
J. M. Isaacs, Esq.	Joseph Samuel, Esq.
Alex. Isaacs, Esq.	Jacob Waley, Esq., M.A
Jonas Jacobs, Esq.	S. W. Waley, Esq.
Isaac Jacobs, Esq.	Michl. Woolf, Esq.
H. L. Keeling, Esq.	N. L. Zimmer, Esq.
Rev. M. Keizer.	

By order, S. SOLOMON, Sec.

Life Governorship, £5 5s.; Annual Subscription, 10s. 6d. and upwards.

Donations and Subscriptions will be thankfully received by Joseph Lazarus, Esq., President, 96, Whitechapel road, E.; A. Rosenfeld, Esq., Vice-President, 4, Houndsditch, N.E.; Jacob Levy, Esq., Treasurer, 7, Church-street, Spitalfields, E.

JEWS' DEAF AND DUMB HOME,

44, BURTON CRESCENT, W.C.

S. L. MIERS, Esq., President.
Rev. A. L. Green, Vice-President.
Joseph Davis, Esq., Treasurer.

A BALL in Aid of the Funds of the above Charity will take place on WEDNESDAY, March 6th, 1872, at WILLIS'S ROOMS, St. James's.

A list of Stewards will shortly be announced. By order,
ISAAC SAMUEL, Hon. Sec.

JEWS' INFANT SCHOOL.

THE ANNUAL BALL in aid of the funds of the above Institution will take place at WILLIS'S ROOMS, St. James's, on THURSDAY, 11th April, 1872.

WALTER JOSEPHS, Hon. Sec.
January, 1872.

BOROUGH JEWISH SCHOOLS.

HEYGATE STREET, WALWORTH ROAD, S.E.

A DINNER in Aid of the Funds of this Institution will take place in the Month of MARCH next;
Baron HENRY DE WORMS, President, in the chair.

The List of Stewards and further particulars will be shortly announced.

By order,
P. ORNSTIEN, Sec.
January 24th, 1872.

THE HOSPITAL for SICK CHILDREN, 49, Great Ormond-street, W.C.
Patron—Her Majesty the QUEEN.
Vice Patrons
H.RH. the Princess of WALES.
H.R.H. the Princess CHRISTIAN.

The ANNUAL FESTIVAL of this Charity will be held at Willis's Rooms, St. James's, on Wednesday, February 7th.
JOHN WALTER, Esq., M.P., in the Chair.

Noblemen and gentlemen desiring to act as stewards on this occasion are requested to forward their names to the Secretary. The expense to each steward is limited to one guinea. The first list of stewards will shortly be published.

Contributions to the Building Fund are earnestly solicited, and will be thankfully received by the Treasurer, H. S. Thornton, Esq.; or by the Secretary, and the following bankers:—Messrs. Williams, Deacon, and Co.; Messrs. Hoare; Messrs. Herries.

SAMUEL WHITFORD, Secretary.

METROPOLITAN FREE HOSPITAL.

DEVONSHIRE SQUARE, CITY.

POVERTY and Sickness the only passports to admission.

Upwards of 1,400 destitute patients relieved every week, including more than 300 Jews.

The Committee earnestly APPEAL for HELP, the Hospital having no endowment.
Bankers—Messrs. Barnetts, Hoares, and Co., 60 and 62, Lombard Street, E.C.
GEO. CROXTON, Secretary.

ISRAEL CANTOR deceased.—Pursuant to the Act of Parliament 22nd and 23rd Victoria cap 35 intituled "An Act to further amend the Law of Property and to relieve Trustees" Notice is hereby given that all creditors and other persons having any claims or demands upon or against the estate of Israel Cantor late of No. 27 Raven Street Whitechapel in the county of Middlesex Sponge Merchant who died on the 26th day of December 1871 and letters of Administration of whose personal estate was duly granted to Morris Cantor of No. 29 Tavistock Square in the county of Middiesex Esquire by the Principal Registry of Her Majesty's Court of Probate on the 15th day of January 1872 are hereby required to send in writing the particulars of their claims or demands to the said Morris Cantor at the office of the undersigned his solicitor on or before the 25th day of March 1872 after which day the said Morris Cantor will proceed to distribute the assets of the said Israel Cantor amongst the parties entitled thereto, having regard to the claims of which the said Morris Cantor has then had notice and that the said Morris Cantor will not be liable for the assets or any part thereof so distributed to any person of whose claim the said Morris Cantor shall not then have had notice.

Dated this 23rd day of January, 1872.
F. W. HILBERY Solicitor to the said Morris Cantor 32 Crutched Friars London.

JEWS' DEAF AND DUMB HOME,

44, BURTON CRESCENT, W.C.

WANTED, a gentleman not under 23 years of age, as TEACHER in the above Institution. A knowledge of the system os instruction adopted at the Home will be imparted to an approved applicant, to whom, when duly qualified, the salary will ultimately be highly remunerative.

Apply, by letter enclosing testimonials, to Rev. I. Samuel, 15, Sutherland-gardens, Harrow-road, W.

SOUP KITCHEN FOR JEWISH POOR.

5, FASHION-STREET, SPITALFIELDS.

Patron.—Rev. Dr. N. M. ADLER, Chief Rabbi.

THE Public is respectfully informed that the SOUP KITCHEN is OPEN for the Season. The days of Distribution are MONDAYS and WEDNESDAYS, from six till half-past seven in the evening, and on FRIDAYS from eleven till twelve.

The visits of any person interested in the Charity will be gratifying to the Committee, who earnestly SOLICIT CONTRIBUTIONS for its support.

Number of portions distributed since commencement	24,080
Ditto for week ending Jan. 26th, 1872...	5,150
	29,230

Donations received since last advertisement:

	£	s.	d.
Baroness de Samuel	£5	0	0
Mr. Henry Joseph, Sutherland-cres.	3	3	0
Mr. Moses Cohen, Clifton-gardens...	2	2	0
Mr. D. Davis, Gordon-square ...	2	2	0
Messrs. A. and J. Hart	1	1	0
Mrs. Salomons, Bath	1	1	0
Mr. Henry E. Symons	1	1	0
Mr. D. Davis, Southampton	1	1	0
Mr. L. M. Auerhaan		10	6
Mr. Walter		10	6
Per Mr. M. Ansell.			
Mr. Ab. Mocatta, Gloucester-place ...	3	3	0
Mr. Sampson Lucas	2	2	0
Mr. Israel Hart...	1	1	0
Mr. Joseph Pool, Leicester		10	0
Per Rev. Raphael Harris.			
Mr. M. H. Benjamin, Sutherland-gardens	3	3	0
H. Benjamin, Esq.	3	3	0
Per Messrs. A. Lynes and Son.			
Mr. A. I. Roberts		10	6
Mr. George Goldstein		10	6
Per Mr. I. Hyams.			
Mr. Solomon Benjamin	1	1	0
Mr. Emanuel Isaacs	1	1	0
Per Rev. M. Hast.			
Mr. L. Friedlander	1	1	0
Mr. S. Phillips, Water-lane	1	1	0
Per Mr. Salomon Pool.			
Mr. R. Lancaster	1	1	0
Mr. L A. Britton		10	6
Mr. Maurice Bosman		5	0
Mr. J. W. Halford		5	0
Mr. Marc Chorley		10	0

Donations will be thankfully received by Mr. Moss Ansell, President, 48, St. Luke's-road, Westbourne Park; Mr. Isaac Hyam, Vice-president, 14, Bevis Marks; Mr. Jonas Jacobs, Treasurer, 1, St. James's-place, Aldgate; by the Members of the Committee; by the Secretary, 27, Great Prescott-street; and at the London and Westminster Bank, (Eastern Branch), 130, High-street, Whitechapel.

J. SALOMONS, Sec.

כשר

L. HEILBRON'S German Eating and Meat House, 98, Middlesex-street, Whitechapel. Smoked and Salt Meat, and Worsht always on sale, raw or boiled, at the lowest but regulated prices. Dinners from 7d. 8d. 9d. and upwards from 1 o'clock in the day to 12 at night. Orders to all parts of town and country promptly executed.

THEATRE ROYAL, DRURY LANE.

Sole Lessee and Manager—Mr. F. B. CHATTERTON.

MORNING PERFORMANCES EVERY WEDNESDAY AND SATURDAY

Until Saturday, February 26 inclusive.

Excepting Ash Wednesday, February 14th, in lieu of which a Morning Performance will be given on

TUESDAY, FEBRUARY, 13th.

ON Monday, January 29, and during the week, will be produced the Drury Lane GRAND COMIC CHRISTMAS ANNUAL, written by E. L. Blanchard, entitled TOM THUMB; or, Harlequin KING ARTHUR AND THE KNIGHTS OF THE ROUND TABLE.

The new and characteristic scenery by William Beverly, whose personal services are now exclusively devoted to illustrating the productions of this Theatre. The Ballets arranged, and the whole of the Pantomime produced by Mr. John Cormack, under the personal supervision of Mr. F. B. Chatterton.

Characters in the Opening by:—Messrs Fred. Vokes, Fawdon Vokes, Brittain Wright H. Collard, J. Francis, H. Naylor, C. Morris, Firth, Stilt, Bertram, Webber, Corrie, Master Russell, Master J. Manley; Misses Victoria Vokes, Jessie Vokes, Rosina Vokes, Russell, A. Hamilton, Amalia, Sylvia Hodson Hastings, M. Courteney, Amy Fellowes, D'Arcy, K. Ryan, H. Temple, Burt, Hilton, M. Ashton, C. Morgan, Morris, Hall, Melville, Seymour, Nelson, Lottie Russell, Mdlle. Gilet, Principal Dancer, and Harriet Coveney.

The Harlequinade will include those popular Pantomimists, forming a Double Company. F. Evans and W. H. Harvey, Clowns; Paul Herring and J. Morris, Pantaloons; W. Fawdon Vokes and Chas. Harvey, Harlequins; The Misses Rosina and Jessie Vokes, Columbines.

J. H. Stead, the Cure. The Almonte Troupe, Henry White, Stilt Dancer. B. Slowman and Daughter, Siffleurs and Imitators of Birds, Performing Cats, Pony and Monkey. Charles and Miss Harvey, Dancers.

The Masks and Costumes from Designs by Vandyke Brown. The Music composed and selected by Mr. W. C. Levey. The Comic Scenes and Tricks, &c., arranged by Mr. John Cormack and Messrs. Evans and Harvey.

Doors open at half-past six, commence at seven. Box-office open from ten till five o'clock daily. Private Boxes, 1, 2, 3, 4, and 5 Guineas; Stalls, 7s.; Dress Circle, 5s.; First Circle, 4s.; Balcony, 3s.; Pit, 2s.; Lower Gallery, 1s.; Upper Gallery, 6d.

MR. CHARLES K. SALAMAN begs to inform his Friends and Pupils that it is his intention to give an EVENING CONCERT during the forthcoming Musical Season, the particulars of which will be duly announced.

36, Baker-street, W.

WESTBOURNE HALL,

WESTBOURNE GROVE, BAYSWATER, W.

MADDLE SOPHIA FLORA HEILBRON (the Celebrated Pianiste) begs to announce that she will give a GRAND EVENING CONCERT, on Tuesday, February 6th, 1872; on which occasion she will be assisted by most eminent Artistes. Doors open at 7, to commence at 8 o'clock. Sofa Stalls, 5s.; Reserved Seats, 3s.; Unreserved, 2s.; Back Seats, 1s. Tickets to be had of C. Kelly, Music Seller, 68, Westbourne Grove; W. H. Ross 29, Norfolk Terrace; and at Bridge's Library, 116, Ladbroke Grove, Notting Hill.

To the Members of the Hebrew Congregation residing in and visiting Brighton.

G. H. TUPPEN respectfully notifies that he is now APPOINTED BUTCHER to the above

Families waited on daily. Orders by post promptly attended to.

G. H. TUPPEN, BUTCHER,
195, WESTERN-ROAD, BRIGHTON.

HENRY HANDY, 9, High Street, Birmingham. POULTERER to the Jewish community, begs to inform his patrons that he is in a position to SUPPLY POULTRY, &c., of best quality at moderate prices. Orders for wedding and evening parties promptly and carefully executed.

L. R. FRANK (late Nathan Levy), BUTCHER, 116, Gravel Lane, Houndsditch, begs to inform the Jewish community that he can and will supply the best meat at 9d. per lb. during the whole year. Meat delivered to all parts of London by horse and cart for early dinners.

THE Widow H. ROSENBERG respectfully informs the Jewish community that she can supply FIRST CLASS POULTRY at very moderate prices. Mrs. Rosenberg takes this opportunity of again thanking her kind supporters and patrons for their past favours, and hopes, with strict attention to business, to merit a continuance of the same. Orders for Dinners, Weddings, and Supper parties punctually attended to.—51, SHIRLAND-ROAD, MAIDAHILL, W.

MR. A. ISRAELS, BUTCHER, has OPENED his new PREMISES at 10, BRISTOL GARDENS, MAIDA HILL, W., where meat of the very best quality will be sold at moderate prices; and at 36, White's Row, Spitalfields.

APARTMENTS (Furnished) in the house of a Widow Lady at Ramsgate. Comfortable home with good attendance on moderate terms.—R., 44, Hardres-street, Ramsgate.

J. BONN, COOK and CONFECTIONER, No. 2, Wenworth Street (few doors from Middlesex-street) and 31, Sandy's Row Spitalfields. Breakfasts, Wedding Dinners, Balls and Suppers supplied in the first of style and on the shortest notice, for which Mr J. B. has had great praise for the manner in which he serves all entertainments. All kinds of French and German pastry and confectionery manufactured at his own premises. Ices, Jellies and Blacmanges. Plate, china and glass and rout seats lent on hire. Please observe the address.—31, Sandy's Row, Spitalfields.

MRS. S. SILVER and SON, COOKS and CONFECTIONERS, No. 39, Middlesex-street, Aldgate.—All kinds of French, Italian and German Pastry and Confectionery Wedding Dinners, Breakfasts, Balls, and Dejeuners, and parties supplied in the first-class Foreign or English style. Ices, Jellies, or Blancmanges. On all public occasions, weddings and private parties, the greatest satisfaction has been expressed at the manner in which Mrs. S. and Son have served the entertainments. All kinds of Confectionery and Cakes manufactured on Mrs. Silver and Son's own premises.—None to equal them.

HENRY LAZARUS,

BRASS and IRON BEDSTEADS, BEDDING, and BED-ROOM FURNITURE MANUFACTURER.

287, OLD STREET, E.C.

(Near Shoreditch Station, North London Railway.

Bedsteads for India, Spain and the Colonies.

CENTRAL URUGUAY RAILWAY COMPANY of MONTEVIDEO, from MONTEVIDEO to DURAZNO.

ISSUE of 15,940 SEVEN PER CENT. PREFERENCE SHARES of £50 each, of the Central Uruguay Railway Company of Montevideo, upon which a Minimum Dividend of 7 per cent. per annum is secured by the Government of Uruguay Guarantee of £700 per annum per statute mile for 40 years, attaching as each separate section of the Line is opened for traffic; and in the meantime out of funds retained for the purpose.

These Shares are further entitled to equal participation with the Ordinary Shares in the surplus profits after the latter shall have received 7 per cent.

Price of Issue, £38 15s. per Share of £50, giving a minimum return of upwards of 9 per cent. per annum on the amount invested.

The LONDON and RIVER PLATE BANK (Limited) are authorised to receive Subscriptions for the above, payable as follows:—

£	s.	
£5	0	per Share applied for, payable on Application.
5	0	„ „ „ on Allotment.
7	10	„ „ „ 1st April, 1872.
7	10	„ „ „ 1st August, 1872, less half-year's interest.
7	10	„ „ „ 1st November, 1872.
6	5	„ „ „ 1st February, 1873.
£38	15	

DIRECTORS IN LONDON.

John Fair, Esq., Consul of the Argentine Republic, and Director of the Buenos Ayres Great Southern Railway Company.
Loftus A. Fitzwygram, Esq., 89, Eccleston-square, S.W.
George W. Drabble, Esq. (Chairman of the London and River Plate Bank, and Director of the Buenos Ayres Great Southern Railway Company).

ENGINEER.—James Brunlees, Esq., C.E., 5, Victoria-street, Westminster, S.W., London.
SOLICITORS.—Messrs. Cope, Rose, and Pearson, 26, Great George-street, Westminster, London, S.W.
BANKERS.—Messrs. Glyn, Mills, Currie, and Co., 67, Lombard-street, E.C., London.
SECRETARY.—S. J. Nicolle, Esq.
Offices—4, Great Winchester-street-buildings E.C., London.

TRUSTEES FOR THE PREFERENCE SHAREHOLDERS DURING THE CONSTRUCTION OF THE RAILWAY.
George W. Drabble, Esq.
Loftus A. Fitzwygram, Esq.
Lord Henry Gordon Lennox, M.P.

The sum required to meet the first two year's interest will be retained by the London and River Plate Bank (Limited), on behalf of the Trustees.

Interest at the rate of 9 per cent. per annum, payable half-yearly, on 1st August and 1st February, will be allowed on each instalment from dates of payment thereof until the Share are fully paid up, when the 7 per cent. interest on the £50 Share, equal to 9 per cent. on the amount invested, will accrue. The first payment of interest will take place on 1st August, 1872.

Subscribers may anticipate calls on any of the dates of payment, under discount at the rate of £4 per cent per annum on amonnts paid in anticipation.

PROSPECTUS.

The Central Uruguay Railway Company is a Sociéte Anonyme for carrying out the Concession granted by Law of Congress of the Line of Railway from Montevideo, the Capital of the Republic, to Durazno, the chief town and principal depot of the interior, forming a Central Trunk Railway of 128 miles in length for the State of Uruguay.

The Concession is in perpetuity with a Government Guarantee of £700 per mile per annum for 40 years attaching as each separate section of the Railway is opened for traffic, whether the remaining portions (if any) shall be completed or not.

The Concession thus presents this favourable feature, that each of the sections may be regarded as a separate railway complete in itself, since when completed it obtains an absolute and indefeasible Government Guarantee of 7 per cent., and by opening up a fresh zone of country has a fair prospect of traffic beyond the guarantee.

The first section, already opened for traffic, shows, by the subjoined reports, recently published by the Trustees, net returns from passenger traffic alone more than the Government Guarantee; in fact, nearly at the rate of 10 per cent. per annum on the nominal capital of £10,000 per mile, or of upwards of 12 per cent. per annum on the price of the shares of the present issue.

The Railway will be completed from Montevideo to Santa Lucia, a distance of 40 miles (for which the necessary capital is provided) in about six months, when the results are expected to be still more favourable.

Further contracts have been concluded between the Company and Messrs. Waring Brothers for the completien and equipment, within two years, to the satisfaction of the Government, and in conformity with the terms of the Concession, of the Railway from Santa Lucia to Durazno (a distance of 88½ miles), as to 81 miles for the proceeds of the 15,940 Preference Shares now offered for subscription (or pro rata in case part only shall be subscribed), and as to the residue for 1,500 similar shares which they have agreed to take in payment of their contract.

The contract makes provision for the payment of interest during construction.

The Capital of the Company will then consist of—

First, £300,000 Obligations of this Company (which were issued in London by the London and River Plate Bank in April last), charged only on the first section of 40 miles from Montevideo to Santa Lucia, which were issued in London last year at £75 per £100, and are now quoted on the Stock Exchange at £85.

Secondly, £942,000 consisting of the 15,940 Preference Shares now offered for subscription and 2,900 similar shares, of which 1,400 are subscribed for locally, and the remainder are taken by the contractors as above stated.

Thirdly, £261,000 consisting of 5,420 Deferred Ordinary Shares of £50 each, held in Uruguay, and entitled to dividend only after the Preference Shares have received 7 per cent. on each £50 share.

The interest of the shares now offered is fully covered by the government guarantee of 7 per cent. on the portion of railway between Santa Lucia and Durazno, and the surplus of such guarentee on the first 40 miles of the line (now in course of construction) from Montevideo to Santa Lucia remaining after payment of the interest and sinking fund (charged solely thereon) of the above obligations; and it has the further security of the traffic of the railway.

These shares are further entitled to equal participation with the Ordinary Shares in the surplus profits, after the latter shall have received 7 per cent.

At the issue price of £38 15s. these shares will pay the subscriber a minimum interest of upwards of 9 per cent. per annum, with double security of the guarantee of the government for 40 years and of the traffic of the railway.

The prospects of the Railway may be judged of from the accompanying official documents, but a comparison with the railways already constructed in the Argentine States affords the best test of what may be expected from the traffic.

The Central Uruguay Railway is most similar in its circumstances to the Buenos Ayres Great Southern Railway, each starting from the capital and shipping port of a vast and fertile country, viz., in one case from Buenos Ayres, and the other from Montevideo, and running for more than 100 miles directly into the heart of the interior.

£100 invested in the Buenos Ayres Great Southern Railway is now worth £135, earning a present dividend of 9 per cent. per annum on an actual cost of upwards of £11,000 per mile.

£100 invested in the Central Uruguay Railway of Monteviedo, now issued at £77 10s., giving a minimum guaranteed interest of 9 per cent. per annum, on a cost of £7,750 per mile.

There is no reason why the railways on the left or Montevidean bark of the River Plate should not be as remunerative as those on the right or Buenos Ayres bank of that river, and the value of the shares may therefore be expected to assimilate.

The statutes of the Company provide for its representation in Montevideo by a Board of Directors, of which the actual chairman is Senor Don Joachim Requena, L.L.D., Government Advocate of the Interior and Finance; and Senor Alexander M. Cervantes, L.L.D., ex-Minister of Finance, is Deputy-Chairman; they are assisted by colleagues whose influential position in the country, both as large landed proprietors and as representing other important local interests, afford a satisfactory guarantee for an efficient discharge of their duties to the Company.

A supplemental contract of the Company, approved by the Government, provides for the relative duties of the Trustees and London Board. Those of the former are confined to the receipt of the capital offered for subscripiion, and its disbursement against the certificates of the engineer. The Directors in London will hold office till the first general meeting of the Company in Montevideo, when they retire, but will be eligible for re-election.

The London Board will consist of three Directors (of whom one will retire annually by rotation), who will represent the English Shareholders in all matters and questions requiring to be initiated in London. Copies of all the minutes, reports and official documents of the Directors in Montevideo affecting the Company are to be regularly transmitted to the London Board, without whose advise and consent no material action affecting the Company is to be taken. The English Shareholders may vote by proxy at all general meetings in Montevideo, and these latter are to be fixed at dates permiting the previous transmission to London of the report and resolutions proposed to be submitted in time for the English Shareholders and Directors to signify their wishes thereon, and to vote at the meetings.

Thus an effective participation in the proceedings of the Company is secured for the English proprietary.

Certified copies of the Original and Supplemental Concessions and Laws, and certified English Translations of the same, and the Contracts with Messrs. Waring Brothers, can be seen at the offices of the Solicitors, Messrs. Cope, Rose, and Pearson, 26, Great George-street, Westminster.

In the event of no allotment being made the deposit will be returned in full, without deduction.

In default of payment of the sum due on allotment, or any of the subsequent instalments, the allotment and all payments made will be liable to forfeiture.

Applications in the annexed form, accompanied by a deposit of £5 on each share applied for, will be received by the London and River Plate Bank (Limited), 40, Moorgate-street, E.C.

Prospectuses and Forms of Application can be obtained at the London and River Plate Bank (Limited), 40, Moorgate-street, E.C., London, also of the Secretary, at the Offices of the Company, 4, Great Winchester-street Buildings, E.C., London; and from all London stockbrokers.

London, January 18, 1872.

FORM OF APPLICATION.

ISSUE of 15,940 SEVEN PER CENT. PREFERENCE SHARES of £50 each, of the CENTRAL URUGUAY RAILWAY COMPANY of MONTEVIDEO, upon which a Minimum Dividend of Seven per Cent. per Annum is secured by the Government Guarantee of £700 per Annum per statute mile for 40 years, attaching as each separate section of the line is opened for traffic; and in the meantime, out of Funds reserved for the purpose. These Shares are further entitled to equal participation with the Ordinary Shares in the surplus profits, after the latter shall have received 7 per cent.

To the London and River Plate Bank (Limited).

Gentlemen,—Having paid to Messrs. Glyn, Mills, Currie, and Co. the sum of £ being a deposit of £5 per share on Seven per Cent. Preference Shares of £50 each of the Central Uruguay Railway Company of Montevideo, issued at £38 15s. per share, I request you will allot me that number of the said shares, and I engage to pay that or any smaller number you may allot me, on the terms of the prospectus, dated the 18th January, 1872.

Name in full......................
Address ....
Description ....
Date ....

HEBREW WEDDINGS.—The QUEEN'S CONCERT ROOMS, containing a fine Ball Room (with a new floor), Reception, Tea, Drawing and Supper Rooms with a commodious kitchen, all available for the above occasions. These Rooms have been preferred to any others for this ceremonial on account of their easy access, spaciousness, and many conveniences. N.B. The new Organ may be used during the ceremony. Apply to Mr. Hall, at the Rooms.
ROBERT COCKS, Proprietor.

A. ALOOF, VIOLINIST, (from Her Majesty's Opera and Philharmonic Concerts), begs respectfully to inform the Nobility and his Patrons, that he furnishes BANDS for WEDDINGS, BALLS and PARTIES. The encomiums with which Mons. A. Aloof has been favoured, are a sufficient proof of the satisfaction he has given. Highest credentials. N.B.—Lessons given on the Pianoforte and Violin. Address Mons. A. Aloof, 221, Essex-road, Canonbury.

J. LAZARUS, COAL MERCHANT, 12, Regent Square, Gray's Inn-road, W C.

CASH PRICES ON DELIVERY.

Swaithe Main	23s. per ton
Seconds	22s „
Kitchen	21s. 6d. „

כשר WINES.

IMPORTED Direct from the Midi and Cote d'Or, particularly the Muscat Frontignac, Muscat Lunel, and Muscat Frontignan, which have 42 degrees spirit proof according to the test of the Customs' Laboratory; also fine Claret, Burgundy, &c., at L. JAMESON'S 85 (late 55) Mansell-street, Goodman's-fields, E.—N B. Country orders promptly executed

---

FINE FLAVOURED STRONG BEEF TEA at about 2½d. a pint. ASK FOR LIEBIG COMPANY'S EXTRACT of Meat requiring Baron Liebig the Inventor's Signature on every jar, being the only guarantee genuineness.

Excellent economical stock for soups, sauces, &c

L. ADOLPHUS
TAILOR,
HABIT MAKER
CLOTHIER,
OUTFITTER.
L. ADOLPHUS,
74, LEADENHALL STREET, E.C.

J. DEFRIES and SONS'
CHANDELIERS in CRYSTAL BRONZE, AND ORMOLU.
TABLE GLASS of all kinds.
DINNER SERVICES, Gilt Pieces £3 10s.
Wall Lights and Mirrors for Gas and Candles for India.
Patent CHALLENGE PUNKAH LAMP, to burn Mineral Oil for India.
CLOCKS, BRONZES, and MUSICAL BOXES, in great variety.
ORNAMENTAL GLASS, English and Foreign.
Mess, Export, and Furnishing Orders promptly executed.

GREAT NOVELTY!
THE NEW PATENT PERPETUAL CRYSTAL TABLE FOUNTAIN,
For Perfumed Waters.
Suitable for Dining, Drawing and Ball Room.
For Home, India, and the Colonies.

This Perpetual Fountain, when complete with Flowers, forms the most Elegant Ornament for the Dining, Drawing and Ball Rooms, and having no internal mechanism, CANNOT POSSIBLY GET OUT OF ORDER. The most wonderful invention of the day.
From £2 17s. 6d. to 20 Guineas.
SHOW ROOMS, 147, HOUNDSDITCH.
Manufactories.
London, Birmingham, and Paris.

J. DEFRIES and SONS, CONTRACTORS for FETES and REJOICINGS.
Ball Rooms, Gardens, &c., Decorated and Illuminated.
Tents, Temporary Ball Rooms Erected.
Flags and Chandeliers, Table Glass, China, &c.
Works.
LONDON, BIRMINGHAM, and PARIS.
London Show Rooms.
147, HOUNDSDITCH.

P. RAPPOLT & CO.,
STRAND DISTILLERY, LONDON,
367, STRAND, W.C.

Awarded Gold Medal and Diplome d'Excellence in the International Exhibition, Amsterdam, 1869,
And Silver Medal in the Naples Exhibition, 1871,
For the Superiority of their Curaçao, Chartreuse, Anisette, Kümmel, &c.

Celebrated for their Royal Rum Punch Essence and Milk-Punch, as supplied to the Lord Mayor's Dinner.
Shippers of Perrier, Jouët's Ouvèe de Reserve, and Heidsieck's Dry Monopole, Champagne, and Finest Cognac Brandies.
IMPORTERS OF SPANISH, FRENCH AND GERMAN WINES.
GUINEA CASES OF ASSORTED LIQUEURS,
(Including La Grande Chartreuse.)
Price Lists on application.

Representative:
Mr. HERMAN KLABER,
At the above address.

THE FREEMASON.—WEEKLY, Price Twopence.
Offices:—198, Fleet-street, and 2, 3 and 4 Little Britain.

London: Printed and published by ASHER I. MYERS, for the Proprietors, at their office, 43, Finsbury-square E.C. Friday, January 26, 1872.